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ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—*Washington.*

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Poetry.

From the Louisville Journal.

YOUTHFUL HOURS.

Oh, gone forever are the hours,
The sunny hours when life was new,
And every path led on through flowers
Of sweetest scent and loveliest hue—
When every little cloud that flung
Its transient shadow from the sky,
Was sure to have a rainbow hung
Upon it as it journeyed by!

And who shall chide us if we shed
A tear to-day, though shed in vain,
O'er so much joy and beauty fled,
That never can be ours again:
For now it is we see how bright
Were those young hours we have resigned,
Now, when we've reached another height,
And turning, sadly look behind!

Oh, had we seen them then, as now
We see them through the lapse of years,
How fleeting had they seemed, and how
Replete with smiles and free from tears!
How gladly would we have delayed,
If possible, their rapid flight,
And kept them with us till we made
Them double all their sweet delight!

But they are gone, oh, they are gone,
They never can again be ours,
Those sunny hours that led us on
In gladness through the blooming flowers;
With onward march and dark array,
The sterner years have come at last,
And pushed our little friends away,
Away into the solemn past.

And now with many a sigh and tear,
As we move up the rugged hill,
At every step they will appear
More lovely, more enchanting still!
Like sparkling founts and shady groves
With all their coolness and their bloom,
To him, who having left them, roves,
Still deeper in the desert's gloom.

Miscellaneous.

A BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.

However dark and disconsolate the path of life may seem to any man, there is an hour of sleep and undisturbed repose at hand, when the body may sink into a dreamless slumber. Let not the imagination be startled, if the resting place, instead of being a bed of downs, should be a bed of gravel, or the rocky bed of the tomb. No matter where the poor remains of a man may be, the repose is deep and undisturbed, the sorrowful bosom heaves no more, the tears are dried up in their fountains, the aching head is at rest, and the stormy waves of earthly tribulations roll unheeded over the place of graves. Let armies engage in fearful conflict over the very bosom of the dead, not one of the sleepers heeds the spirit-stirring triumph, or responds to the thundering shouts of victory. How quiet those countless millions sleep in the arms of their mother earth! The voice of thunder shall not awaken them—the loud cry of the elements, the winds, the waves, not even the giant tread of the earthquake, shall be able to cause an inquietude in the chamber of death. They shall rest and pass away—the last great battle shall be fought; and then a small voice, at first not heard, shall rise to a tempest, and penetrate the voiceless grave. For a trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall hear His voice.

Little Graves.—Sacred places for pure thoughts and holy meditations are the little graves in the churchyard. They are the depositories of the mother's sweetest joys—half unfolded buds of innocence—humanity nipt by the first frost of time, ere yet a single canker-worm of pollution had nestled among its embryo petals. Callous, indeed, must be the heart of him who can stand by a little graveside and not have the holiest emotions of his soul awakened to the thoughts of that purity and joy which belong to God and Heaven; for the mute preacher at his feet tells him of life begun and life ended, without a stain. How much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened by the sun of Infinite Goodness, whence emanated the soul of that brief young sojourner among us! How swells the breast of the parent with mournful joy, while standing by the cold earth-bed of our lost little ones! Mournful, because a sweet treasure is taken away—joyful, because that precious jewel glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer!

A man strikes me with a sword and inflicts a wound. Suppose, instead of binding the wound, I am showing it to every body; and after it has been bound up, I am taking the bandage off continually, and examining the depth of the wound, and making it to fester until my limb becomes greatly inflamed, and my general health is materially affected; is there a person in the world who would not call me a fool? Now such a fool is he, who, by dwelling upon little injuries, or insults, or provocations, causes them to agitate and inflame the mind. How much better were it to put a bandage over the wound, and never look at it again.

A lady wrote upon a window some verses, intimating her design of never marrying. A gentleman wrote the following lines underneath:—

"The lady who this resolution took,
Wrote it on glass to show it could be broke."

If a man would register all his opinions upon love, politics, religion, learning, &c. beginning from his youth, and so go on to old age, what a bundle of inconsistencies would appear at last!

EVENING LECTURE OF HETTY JONES

CONCERNING NEWSPAPERS.

Well, Jones, you are a pretty fellow—here you've come home again as drunk as a biled owl, and you don't know yourself from four dollars and a half. The children are crying for bread, their clothes are worn out, and here I have to slave, slave, slave, the whole blessed day, till I have not a whole rag to my back; and, what there is, sticks to me as tight as the skin does to the model artists old Mrs. Smith tells about.

"*We must retrench?*" Retrench, indeed. I'd like to see what you'd retrench about this house, except vittles and clothes; and I'm sure we've none to spare in them respects. You wouldn't want your own flesh and blood to go naked and hungry, would you? You're too much of a man, if you be an old brute, Jones, for that. If you'd keep to your work, and mind your own business, be steady, and stop your drinking all day, and spreeing at night, times would be a heap better for us. You ain't the man, Jones, you was when I give you my virgin affections: you don't come into the house modestly, and lift off your hat, and say good evening, Miss Hetty, and draw your chair close up to mine, and then take hold of my hand, and kind of blush, and then hitch up a little closer, and——

"*Don't make a fool of myself!*" I aint a going to, Jones; but it sort a does my old heart good to call up these remissnesses, and wish it had always been so. But you are as tender-hearted as a turtle dove, and just as sensible, when you have any sense, as any body. Set down, Jones, and eat your supper, and tell me all the news a flying——

"*You've stopped the paper?*" You lie, Jones; you know you lie. You'd a stopped your wind first, you'd a stopped the children's bread, you'd a——

"*You couldn't afford it!*" Aint you got no conscience, Jones, to let on so?—The paper costs you four cents a week, and the printer takes all kind of truck for pay. And here it's Saturday night, and I'd like to know how much money you've thrown away this week. I'll count it up. I'll give you a blessing before I get through. It aint often I catch you at home, and when I do, you'll take it for better or worse, as the saying is.—There's a gallon of whiskey on Monday morning, costs 37½ cents; there's a half gallon of beer on Tuesday, costs 18 pence; there's a shilling to treat that old flummix that come along and said he knowed you when you was a boy. The Lord only knows how much you've spent to day; it must have took a heap of change, for you aint an old sponge, Jones; you don't get drunk on any body's money but your own; and I reckon it must a took at least a quarter to make a man drunk enough to stop his paper. Well, now, I'll go and count it all up: three shillings and eighteen pence, and one shilling, and a quarter makes just ninety-four cents. In my opinion, as good as that very sum thrown into the fire, and better, too; and that would a most paid for the paper six months; and I expect the printer needs the money as bad as most folks. There's a power of economy in such doings.—Why, what would a body know if it wasn't for the paper; and now, too, when there's so many parties, and a body wants to know how to vote?

"*Wimmin don't vote?*" Well, I know it, and it's a great pity they don't.—They'd revolutionize the world and have a provisionary government every where, as they call it; and they'd—they—wouldn't kill off all the men, not quite, cause they're useful in their places, but they'd make them keep their places, mind I tell you, Jones. But, as I was saying about the printer, we must have news: vicey varsey, we must have printers, and if they can live without nothing to eat, then they're the critters that's in advance of the age, for the people of this generation make a god of their bellies, according to the best of their knowledge and belief. Another thing: I shouldn't wonder if you stopped the paper and never paid for it; and then you'll get published in the black list, and your poor wife's reputation be ruined, and your children go to the plenipotentiary. It won't do, Jones; it won't do; and here she broke off, for Jones was asleep.

Money and the Ladies.—Jim W——, a cunning wag, of New York, visited a fashionable watering place in the Old Dominion, last September, and caused the friend that introduced him to whisper that he was worth $500,000. It worked wonders in Jim's favor. Although his sojourn was but seven days, and his personal appearance by no means prepossessing, he won the hearts of 14 girls; three quivered on the brink; he kissed 11, and got nine rings, and left. The last time we saw him, he had wickedly traded off five of his rings for mint juleps.

An exchange paper mentions the marriage of a Mr. John Sweet to Miss Ann Sour. It is probable they intend to set up the lemonade business.

Every thing great is not always good, but all good things are great.

A GOOD ONE.

The Home Journal relates the following good anecdote, to illustrate the advantage of coolness under difficulties:

One of the most charming women of Paris, not long since, happened to receive an untimely call, when her confidential maid chanced to be out upon an errand. Never suspecting the person at her door to be a gentleman whose attention had of late somewhat pleased her, she herself answered the door. But Madame was of those who never show themselves to the world till Heaven's original work upon them is entirely redone—re-painted, re-perfumed, and alabastered.

"Ma—dame!" stammered the unexpected comer as the door opened, and the apparition of the face, *au naturel*, was revealed to his half-recognizing vision.

"Madame is not in!" said she, with the greatest coolness, suddenly shutting the door without further parley, and leaving the intruder to retire upon his suspicions.

The difference was so great between *the lady done* and *undone*, however, that he departed, speculating on the gradual resemblance which even an old dressing maid may acquire to her young mistress, and convinced that Madame *was not in*—a simple fact which the lady herself assured him of that same evening, with her infinite regret that it should have so happened!

QUAKER ANECDOTE.

There is a good story told of a Quaker, who, during the late war with England owned a vessel, in which he had taken passage home, having been to a foreign port on business. On the passage the vessel was overhauled by a privateer. The Friend was, of course, anxious to save his property, and at the same time was desirous of avoiding a participation in the fight. He said to the Captain—

"I do not approve of fighting, but thee must get the vessel to port safely."

He then went below. The enemy rapidly approached, and having fired a few times, came near with the intention of boarding. As she got along side our Quaker friend came on deck with a hatchet in his hand. One of the enemy had seized a rope which happened to be hanging over the side of the vessel, and was climbing upon deck. Approaching him the Quaker said—

"Friend, if thee wants that piece of rope, thee can have it."

And, suiting the action to the word, he cut off the rope, and down went the poor fellow into the ocean. It is needless to add, that the privateer hauled off, and her intended prize arrived safely at its port.

Sam Slick on Marriage.—I've been afeerd to venture on matrimony myself, and I don't altogether think that I shall speculate in that line for one while; it don't jist suit a rovin' man like me.—It's a considerable of a tie: and then it ain't like a horse-deal, where if you don't like the beast, you can put it off in a raffle or a trade, or swop and suit yourself better, but you must make the best of a bargain, and put up with it. It ain't often you meet a critter of the right mettle, spirited, yet gentle; easy on the bit, sure-footed and spry; no bitin', no kickin', no sulkin', or racin' off or refusin' to go, or runnin' back, and then clean limbed and good carriage. It's about the difficultest piece of business I know on.

A Political Weathercock.—A good story is told of a politician in a neighboring town, whom we will designate as Mr. C——, who is distinguished for changing often from one party to another. A gentleman of his acquaintance, on entering the cars to go to Boston one morning, was asked by another—

"How is Mr. C——, in politics now?"

"I can't say," he replied, "I haven't seen him this morning."

To Prevent a Bruise from becoming Discolored.—Blood can be prevented from settling in a bruise, by applying to the place a cloth wrung out of very warm water, and renewing it until the pain ceases. The moisture and heat liquify the blood, and send it back to the proper channels, which by neglect, or the use of cold applications, would be coagulated, and fixed in green and black blotches directly under the skin.

Colored Men occupy distinguished positions in Paris. A wealthy citizen of New Orleans, was recently astonished at seeing a black man, whom he had known in America, in one of the principal boxes of a Parisian theatre. The colored gentleman accosted his former patron with delight, and reminded him that he had been his tailor in New Orleans. "I retired," he added, "with a good property; we are well settled here; that's my box once a week; we shall be happy to see you at our apartment."

Thieves are getting funny. A gentleman in Cincinnati had all his champagne stolen the other day by one of them, who left this note—

"Dear Mr. S.—I tried your wine—*it wasn't hard to take.*"

FACTS IN PHYSIOLOGY.

A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages. The human brain is the 28th of the body; but in the horse only the 400th. Ten days per annum is the average sickness of human life. About the age of 30, the lean man generally becomes fatter, and the fat man leaner. Richter enumerates 600 distinct species of disease in the eye. The pulse of children is 180 in a minute; at puberty it is 80; and at 60, it is only 60. Dr. Lettom ascribed health and wealth to water, happiness to small beer, and disease and crime to spirits. Elephants live 200, 300, and even 400 years. Bats in India are called flying foxes, and measure six feet from tip to tip of their wings. Sheep, in wild pastures, practice self-defence by an array, in which rams stand foremost, in concert with ewes and lambs in the centre of a hollow square. Three Hudson's Bay dogs draw a sledge loaded with 300 lbs. fifteen miles in a day. One pair of pigs will increase in six years 119,160, taking the increase at fourteen times per annum. A pair of sheep in the same time would be but 64. A single house fly produces in one season 20,080,327 eggs. The flea, grasshopper and locust jump 200 times their own length; equal to a quarter of a mile for a man.

Enemies.—Have you enemies? Go straight on and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk round them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies, is seldom good for any thing—he is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked, that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character—one who thinks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air. They keep him alive and active. A celebrated character, who was surrounded by enemies, used to remark:—"They are sparks which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling, while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you but do as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk—there will be a reaction, if you perform your duty; and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to you and acknowledge their errors.

Seek Knowledge.—If you pull up your window a little it is far likelier to give you cold or rheumatism, or stiff-neck, than if you throw it wide open; and the chance of any bad consequence becomes still less if you go out into the air, and let it act upon you equally from every side. Is it not just the same with knowledge? Do not those who are exposed to a draught of it, blowing on them through a crevice, usually grow stiff-necked? When you open the windows of your mind, therefore, open them as widely as you can; open them, and let the soul send forth its messengers to explore the state of the earth. The best, indeed the only method of guarding against the mischiefs which may ensue from teaching men a little, is to teach them more. Knowledge is the true spear of Achilles; nothing but itself can heal the wound it may have inflicted.

Anecdote of Patrick Henry.—When the celebrated Patrick Henry, of Virginia, was near the close of his life he laid his hand on the Bible, and addressed a friend who was with him: "There is a book worth more than all others printed, yet it is my misfortune never to have read it with proper attention until lately." About the same time, he wrote to his daughter: "I have heard it said the Deists have claimed me. The thought pained me more than the appellation of Tory; for I consider religion of infinitely more importance than politics, and I find much cause to reproach myself that I have lived and given no decided proof of my being a Christian."

Virginia Iron.—The *Valley Star* gives an encouraging account of the present condition of the iron business in Rockbridge, Allegheny and Bottetourt countries. It enumerates fifteen furnaces and three forges—three of the former being new, and all of them operating with renewed activity. How is it possible that with these facts before them, the people of Virginia can lend their support to Free Trade. There is no State in the Union, with perhaps the single exception of Pennsylvania, that has a deeper interest in the protection of domestic industry than Virginia. When will she open her eyes?

An Irishman on being told to grease the wagon, returned in about an hour afterwards and said, "I've greased every part of the waggon, *but them sticks where the wheels hang on.*"

Mirth is never so lawful as in travelling, where it shortens long miles, and makes rough roads smooth; it sweetens bad usage, by making bad dinners and bad wine go down, and bad horses go.

☞ Daniel Webster is engaged in writing a history of Washington's Administration.

FUTURE PREVALENCE OF OUR LANGUAGE.

The history of the future is clearly foreshadowed by the prevalence of our race and language, both at present and in coming time. The English is already spoken by a more numerous population than any other language. Look at the table:

British Islands,	28,800,000
Canada and Northern Provinces,	2,100,000
West Indies, Guiana, and Bermuda,	1,000,000
Australian Colonies and New Zealand,	250,000
India,	250,000
Africa—Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, and Liberia,	300,000
United States,	22,300,000
Total,	55,000,000
The French is spoken by about	35,000,000
The German,	40,000,000
The Russian,	45,000,000

Hindostan is divided into several distinct languages, though all derived from a common stock—the Sanscrit.

The Chinese are divided into a number of provinces, the people of which do not comprehend each other, though their written language is the same, and the Mandarin dialect is generally employed by the high officers of government.

From this tabular statement of the present, let us turn to the future. We know, by mathematical certainty, that, unless some unusual dispensation of Providence occur, our own race in America, in 80 years will number 240,000,000; and that there is nothing in human view to prevent their peaceable spread through the whole American Continent. As the French, Dutch, Swedish and Spanish, have disappeared as far as the Rio Grande, so all others will vanish as far as Cape Horn.

Australia, the Sandwich, and other numerous Islands of the Pacific, a landed territory more extensive than the whole of Europe, will soon speak no other language than our own. There are eight distinct colonies upon New Holland, New Zealand, and Van Dieman's Land, and the emigration thither from the British Islands has reached as high as 19,000 in a single year.

Africa spreads out her wide fields, and the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, as fine a country as our globe contains, already numbers a quarter of a million of Europeans, and the prospect of their extending through the rich territories of the North, is almost indefinite—very much in fact like our prospects on our own continent. In this connection we must not overlook the present and future emigration to Africa by the blacks of America. These numbers are more than eight millions! distributed as follows:

United States—free,	380,000
" slaves,	3,000,000
West Indies,	2,600,000
Brazil and South America,	2,500,000
Total,	8,480,000

The majority of these speak English. But a few days since the public was gratified with a letter from President Roberts, of Liberia, written in a highly commendable style, stating that his now adopted country has been recognized as an independent nation by England, France and Prussia. Liberia has already received 100,000 natives of the adjoining tribes, under the protection of her laws. In connection with Sierra Leone, it extends 400 miles along the coast. And if at this early day colonization to Africa has begun among the colored class, how much will the stream enlarge under the pressure of the dense population which another century will witness in our land. They will be as glad to return to their original country as we now are to remove to the West, or as Europeans are to cross the Atlantic.

Egypt, though nominally free, is fast becoming a British dependency,—being necessary as a thoroughfare to India.—A numerous English society is collecting at Cairo, and an English church is erected. Although France may extend her power over the Barbary States, it is plain, especially in view of the great colony of the Cape of Good Hope, that four-fifths of Africa will speak the English language. According to this calculation, the proportion of the whole arena of the globe over which our language will extend, is the following:

North and South America—square miles,	15,000,000
Australia and Pacific Islands,	3,500,000
Africa,	8,500,000
Total,	27,000,000

The earth contains fifty millions of square miles, and by the above estimate the English will be used over more than one half of it—to say nothing of its prevalence in Europe and Asia. In Asia the British possess Hindostan, containing a million of square miles, and one hundred and fifty million of inhabitants. They have large territories in Farther India, between Burmah and Siam; they hold most of the Peninsula of Malacca; a part of Borneo; an Island on the coast of China; and Aden in Arabia. The latter guards the entrance to the Red Sea, as Gibraltar watches the Mediterranean.

Not only does it seem likely that our language will extend over more than half of the globe, but over by far the most fertile and productive half. And it is not generally known how immensely fruitful are the tropical countries, and what a numerous population they can support.

Belgium has 338 inhabitants to the square mile. Holland has 222, and exports provisions largely. If this can be done in a cold climate, where one half of the year lives on the products of the other half, what may we not expect from the regions which are fruitful the whole year? Probably the entire landed surface of our globe, when science shall be applied to agriculture, and when the principle of order and industry shall be every where prevalent, will support on an average 200 to the square mile.—This would swell the population more than a hundred times greater than it now is—and according to these speculations, our own expressive language will daily be spoken by more than one half of the entire number.—*Newark Advertiser.*

DISTRESS IN THE GOLD REGION.

The Boston Post receives from Mr. J. Parker, the following extract of a letter from his brother at San Francisco. Its statements have an exaggeration, yet there may be truth in them. The lack of provisions, however, will probably be temporary—as very large cargoes have gone out:

"A state of distress and suffering prevails here, such as the world probably never before saw. People were so eager to get gold that they only thought how to get here. Thousands upon thousands have rushed here, bringing no provisions with them, trusting wholly for their supplies from what could be obtained here. There was none raised here. All rushed to the mines. The supply brought from abroad is nearly exhausted, and hundreds have already died, and thousands more will die from starvation, and by the hand of each other. Sickness rages as famine increases—and men have become demons goaded to insanity by hunger, and if you have any regard for a brother, for God's sake ship me some provisions to San Francisco, as soon as possible, or I die of starvation."

WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.—Mr Henry M. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., informs the "Scientific American" that he has discovered a plan of generating light, by "mechanical action," from water and lime! Mr. Paine says:

"I have continued the experiments at intervals, and I am now enabled to announce a successful result. I have produced a light equal in intensity to that of four thousand gas burners of the largest 'bat's wing' pattern, with an apparatus occupying four feet square of room, at a cost of one mill per hour, the current of electricity being evolved by the action of machinery wound up with a common lock key, and the only materials consumed are water and lime.

"I am now engaged in making an apparatus for public exhibition, which will be completed this winter, and all its parts submitted to public inspection, except the interior of the generator. This apparatus I shall exhibit one year, at the termination of which I will make public the mechanism of the generator."

A Disastrous Passage.—The Packet ship Montezuma, Capt. Lowber, which arrived at New York on Tuesday from Liverpool, after a most boisterous passage of 57 days, encountered a succession of hurricanes, and was visited by pestilence and frost in addition. She had nearly 350 passengers, twenty of whom died of small pox, twenty-two were taken ashore to the hospital sick of ship fever, six of the crew had their hands frostbitten, and one seaman was lost overboard.

Six Lives Lost.—A very deplorable accident, by which six persons lost their lives, recently happened at the Bantillo colliery, three miles from Hanley, England. It appears that five men and one boy were in the act of being lowered down the shaft of the pit, when the link of the chain to which the bucket was attached snapped asunder, and the whole of the unfortunate creatures were precipitated to the bottom, a distance of 360 feet. It is needless to state that every person was killed on the spot.

A Farcical Duel.—A Duel lately came off in Fountain County, Ind. The combatants were Lorrenzo D. Orvis and James Durby. It appears that the seconds aimed to make the affair as farcical as possible, by loading their rifles with "something fresh and softer than lead." The ground being measured off, and word given, bang went their instruments of death. The reader may readily guess that no bones were broken. To render the affair still more ridiculous, the surgeon in attendance promptly proceeded to the discharge of his duty by stepping up to the murdered two with his implements, comprising an old meat axe, tobacco cutter, tap borer and jack-knife, but finding neither of the "brothers of honor" hurt, he gave orders that they should be cleaned and sent home.

"Put that right back where you took it from!" as the girl said when her lover snatched a kiss.

Congress.

IN THE SENATE—JAN. 22.

Mr. Dix presented a series of resolutions which had passed the Legislature of the State of New York, instructing her Senators, and recommending her Representatives in Congress, to vote against the extension of slavery to the new Territories—against the boundary line claimed by the State of Texas—and against slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dix moved that these resolutions be laid on the table. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, moved to have the resolutions printed, as, when printed, an opportunity would be afforded Senators to discuss their merits. He denounced them in unmeasured terms, as being of a disgraceful and disorganizing character.

Mr. Yulee followed, declaring that the resolutions were an insult to the fifteen slave-holding States of the Union, and were unworthy of a moment's consideration at the hands of the Senate.

Mr. Dickinson vindicated the resolutions. The public mind throughout the country was divided on the three questions embraced in these resolutions; and it was not only a right, but a duty, on the part of the different State Legislatures to give their views on exciting measures, which must sooner or later be settled, and settled definitely. New York, as a sovereign State, had a right to be heard, and respectfully heard, on all national questions, and he was, therefore, at a loss to understand how the resolutions in question could be stigmatized as insulting to any portion of the confederacy.

Mr. Foote was opposed to the sentiments and principles embodied in the resolutions, but still he should vote for their printing. The subject matter of the resolutions was to him exceedingly objectionable, but there was a courtesy usually extended to State Legislatures, which, he thought, should not be lost sight of.

Mr. Dix replied at length, defending the resolutions with great animation and ability. In the course of his remarks he attempted to show that the Legislature of New York had not transcended its legitimate duties in adopting the resolutions which had given so much offence to certain Senators—and that the questions treated of in them were as legitimate subjects for legislative consideration and instruction as banking, impost duties, etc. The South, in his opinion, were over sensitive, if resolutions on grave national questions, and couched in firm, but respectful language, could be construed into an insult.

Mr. Yulee reiterated the charge which he had made, that the resolutions were a gratuitous and wanton insult to the fifteen slaveholding States. The spirit of aggression which had been manifested to the South, he said, should be met, and met manfully, at the threshhold, and indignantly repelled. To pause—to hesitate—was not only contemptible in itself, but it was a suicidal policy. The Union—once our boast and pride—was tottering to its base from the repeated and unchecked blows and assaults of a band of reckless Northern fanatics, who hesitated not to light up the fires of civil discord—to arm brother against brother—so that their vile ends might be accomplished. He would, under these circumstances, vote against the printing.

Mr. Jefferson Davis freely and unhesitatingly endorsed the charge of insult preferred by the Senator from Florida. The resolutions, in his opinion, were not only of an insulting character, but the statements contained in them were false, and he was prepared to prove them false. Honest differences of opinion he could tolerate; but to give countenance, and even encouragement, to falsehood, he never would consent to. He entertained a respect for New York just in proportion as she respected herself. He was opposed to printing the resolutions.

Mr. Turney said he was opposed to giving circulation to vile attacks, and still viler slanders, against the institutions of his State, and he would therefore vote against the printing.

Messrs. King, Butler, Berrien and Douglass spoke in favor of printing—it was not only an act of ordinary courtesy, but it was both customary and due to a sovereign State.

Mr. Downes, of Louisiana, made a characteristic speech against printing, full of vehemence and fire, and garnished with the most grotesque gesticulation. He conceived the Union to be in the most imminent danger of dissolution.—The South could not, and would not, endure much longer the grievances which she had been suffering for so many years. The period for action had nearly arrived. He had been repeatedly asked what rights the South had been deprived of? He would reply; the right to reclaim fugitive slaves. This constitutional provision had become a dead letter in most if not all the free States.—This was one only of the many grievances which the South had been compelled to submit to without redress, or the hope of redress.

Mr. Butler spoke at length, upholding the peculiar doctrines of the South in regard to slavery.

Messrs. Niles, Felch and Baldwin followed on the opposite side, attempting to show that no just rights had been withheld from the South. They said that the courts in the North were open to Southern citizens to prosecute their rights in regard to fugitive slaves. The Governors of Northern States and their functionaries, afford all due facilities for the capture of fugitive slaves.

The question being taken on the motion to print, the vote stood yeas 45, nays 10.

IN SENATE, JAN. 23.

Mr Henry S. Evans, of Chester, on Thursday last, introduced to the notice of the House a bill of a most important financial character. It provides for the abolition of militia trainings and the extinction of the State debt. This bill, if available to accomplish the end proposed, is worthy of the careful scrutiny and fostering care of every one who desires to see the public burthens lightened. The object of the bill is to release the State from the militia musterings, which in point of fact are a heavy loss to the Commonwealth. 250,000 able-bodied citizens being subjected to a loss of two days annually in mustering—and to substitute in lieu thereof a small tax of 50 cents.—This tax is estimated to amount to $60,000 per annum. This is to be appropriated as the first item of the sinking fund. The second item provided for, is the discount now allowed to tax payers, for prompt payment of State taxes, and prompt payment is enforced by the sixth section. This saving would create an additional fund of $10,000. The saving by the reduction of the per centage for collection of the State taxes is estimated at $40,000, and constitutes the third item of the sinking fund—making in all about $140,000.

The important features of this project are as follows:—1st, it imposes no new taxes, unless the substitution of a small tax in lieu of military trainings, which cannot justly be regarded as such, be so considered; 2d, it economizes the collection of State taxes; 3d, it enforces the prompt payment of taxes, by imposing 5 per cent. upon such as neglect to pay at the time appointed; 4th, the fund thus constituted will amount annually to the sum of $140,000, besides the interest annually accruing upon the State loans purchased by the fund, and which interest is to be added to the fund, to be appropriated to the same purpose; 5th, this fund will increase at compound interest, in such a ratio that, in the space of about 55 years, it would entirely extinguish the State debt. The power of the fund so created can only be properly appreciated, when it is considered that it would require the appropriation of $500,000 annually for a period of eighty years to accomplish the payment of the State debt. Another feature worth considering, in connection with the consideration of this bill, is the fact that the taxes of the people would be paid with more cheerfulness when any prospect shall be afforded of a sinking fund. It would also put the State credit on a solid basis, and bring up the State stocks to par in a few years.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

HARRISBURG, January 22.

We had something of a scene this morning in the Senate chamber. The order of reading bills in place had been reached, and that operation was very quietly progressing, when suddenly a tremendous explosion was heard, accompanied with the rattling of broken glass, and creating the impression that a cannon had been fired through the window of the chamber. Some consternation was produced for a moment, and I won't venture to assert that some of the Senators didn't dodge the anticipated shower of grape shot. Upon looking round, however, it was ascertained that there were no killed or wounded, and no traces of grape shot or ball. An inquiry was immediately instituted into the cause of the explosion, and it was discovered that "villainous salt petre" had nothing to do with it. It appeared that the venerable Senator from York was in the habit, during the cold weather, of using a small foot stove made of crockery ware, and filled with warm water for the purpose of keeping his feet comfortable. The aforesaid utensil had been placed upon the hearth in close proximity to a blazing fire, in order that the water might be sufficiently heated. It had been left there rather too long, and a considerable quantity of steam being generated, it very naturally made its escape by blowing the stove to atoms. The cause of the mischief being discovered, the Senate resumed its usual calmness, and the business of the morning proceeded.

The Meeting between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.

The New Orleans Delta has the details of the first meeting of General Taylor and Mr. Clay. They met on board the steamer Princess, and while at dinner the General recognized Mr. Clay, without the latter knowing him.

After the first salutation, Mr Clay remarked "Why, General, you have grown out of my recollection" "You can never grow out of mine," replied General Taylor. Mr Clay then congratulated him on his election to the Presidency, and hoped that his administration would be as successful as his military career had been—The General thanked him and said, "I am not President yet." The interview was most social throughout. Mr. Clay appears to have recovered his health.

A Large Family.—The Thibordeaux Minerva says that in the Parish of Assumption, Louisiana, a few miles above that place, there is a family of 25 children—23 boys and 2 girls—all the legitimate offspring of the same parents, the oldest of whom is now 45 years of age, and both enjoying the best health. Can any other beat this?

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE GOLD REGION—LETTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan 21

The Union of this morning publishes letters from Lieut. Larkin, received at the Navy Department, and dated Monterey, Nov 16th. He states that the gold is increasing in size and quality daily. Lieut. Larkin further states that he has examined several pieces of the precious metal weighing from one to two pounds each, and has heard of several lumps being found weighing sixteen pounds each, and one lump that weighed twenty-five pounds. Many men who were, comparatively speaking, beggars last June, are now worth twenty thousand dollars, accumulated by digging and trading with the Indians. One hundred dollars is considered an ordinary day's work.

From July to October, nearly one half of the diggers were sick with fevers, though there had not been many deaths. The Indians trade an ounce of gold dust for a common calico shirt. Others sell it at ten dollars per ounce for specie.—The gold region is known to extend three hundred miles, and the probability is that it extends to the distance of one thousand miles.

A letter from Commodore Jones states that things are in a deplorable condition. Anarchy prevails. Even his officers are disposed to desert for the gold regions. Several petty officers and seamen have already deserted his ship. He says that the Indians are selling gold dust at fifty cents per ounce.

A number of vessels that have arrived lately have been deserted by captains, cooks, and all hands. The captain of the ship Isaac Walton, offered discharged soldiers fifty dollars per month to go to Callao, but they refused to accept. The captain was finally supplied by government sailors. All the United States vessels at San Francisco and Monterey are short of hands. The U. S. ship of the line Ohio is one hundred and fifty hands short, and sailors continue to desert at every opportunity.

The populations of Oregon and the Sandwich Islands are rapidly pouring into California.

Nearly all the soldiers, and some of the officers of the 3d Artillery have deserted and set out for the gold regions.

Provisions are scarce, and almost any price is paid for them in the currency of the country—gold dust.

Board cannot be obtained for less than four dollars per day. Washing is six dollars per dozen.

Merchant's clerks get from two to three thousand dollars per annum.

RAFFLING FOR A WOMAN.

We have heard of raffling for turkies and geese, as well as for watches, &c., but in New York they raffle sometimes, it seems, for *women*. We learn from the N. Y. Sun, that a young girl, residing in the upper part of the city, was not long since desperately attacked with gold fever. The Sacramento and its precious sands were ever before her mind, but though handsome, and of unblemished reputation, she was entirely without the means of accomplishing her wishes. Days passed, and yet she seemed no nearer securing a passage to California than at first. Fortunately, at last she became acquainted with a party of young men, who were going out on board one of the vessels bound for San Francisco. They wished a cook, and at once agreed to raffle for her. The amount paid for chances was to be given to her, and the fortunate fellow who won was to marry her, before leaving the city. If she did not fancy the person on whom the lot fell, then she was to pay her own passage out, and under the protection of the whole party, was to cook and wash for them. The money was accordingly paid, and the girl raffled for. There was one person whom she hoped would win, but the fates were against her choice.—A little shoemaker won her. The girl would not marry him, but true to her promise, she wrote a farewell letter to her friends in Connecticut, and then took passage with her comrade adventurers.

Career of Crime.—Some time in September last, a man named Stephen Putnam was released from the Auburn State Prison, after serving out a term of five years' imprisonment, which had succeeded a previous term of two years, with an intermission of but three months of liberty between the two. On his way from Auburn to Syracuse, in September, he committed a theft and was sent to the Cayuga county jail for 30 days.—After satisfying this penalty he returned to Syracuse, and was there convicted of grand larceny. But escaping from custody, he took passage on a canal boat, coming to this city. Before arriving here, however, he stole the Captain's gold watch and escaped with it. A few days after this, he offered to sell to the Sheriff an axe; and it being suspected that he had stolen it, he was taken to the police office, where he was recognized as the person described by the Captain as having stolen his watch. He was convicted of both thefts, and sent to jail, and at the sitting of the County Court, was sentenced to confinement in the Auburn Prison for the term of nine years and four months. Truly a career of unmitigated wickedness! His prompt arrest and conviction for his smallest and greatest crimes, exemplifies the proverb, that the "way of the transgressor is hard."—*Rochester Democrat.*

Quarter Eagles have been already coined at our Mint in Philadelphia from California ore, with the letters "Cal" over the head of the eagle.

THE MORMONS.

It is said that a large body of this sect, who resided in Nauvoo and parts adjacent, emigrated to the basin of the Great Salt Lake, but many of the poorer classes were unable to make the journey to that distant settlement, and stopped at various points on the way, to save themselves from starving. One portion stopped at Garden Grove, about 160 miles from Nauvoo, another at Mount Pisgah, 40 miles further west, and yet a larger portion made a settlement on the Missouri River, near Council Bluffs.—Altogether the numbers in Iowa, and the wilderness beyond that State, are computed at nearly 15,000 souls, and all suffering more or less from the lack of necessary clothing, provisions, medicine, &c. Their condition is pitiable in the extreme. The Rev. Mr. Dana, one of the number from Mount Pisgah, is now at Cleveland, collecting donations, especially for the enfeebled, the women and children.

The amount of suffering which a human being can bear, appears to have reached its maximum in the case of Mr. Richard Mosher, of Staufordville, Dutchess county, N. Y. A correspondent who recently visited him, informs us that he had been confined to his bed for twenty-five years. During the first year after his attack, his knees were dislocated and ossified, and subsequently other joints in his lower limbs were drawn asunder and ossified. Two years after these disastrous afflictions, his pains became less acute, and being naturally industrious and ingenious, he commenced making shoes, whips, and such other articles as he could, lying in bed. He thus helped to maintain himself, and for eleven years he continued to work until his arms were dislocated and became ossified.

For the last eleven years he has been unable to help himself in the least. His jaws were set some years since, and his teeth broken out, that food might be placed in his mouth. The only joints which he is now able to move, are the extremes of his index fingers and one or two joints in his toes.

A Jewel of a Woman.—The editor of a Philadelphia paper takes notice of a lady at a late concert in that city, who had nineteen rings upon her fingers, and thirteen bracelets of different descriptions upon her arms, which were bare to the shoulder and very handsome. Her hands were small, white and beautiful. Some of the rings contained diamonds of large size, and whenever she moved it appeared to be a blaze of light. This gaily decked lady was a subject of admiration to some, of envy to others, and pity to a few. Her fan was expensive, and secured to her wrist by a heavy gold chain. She wore ear-rings, and a breast-pin. Altogether she presented the appearance of a walking jewelry store, and so he regarded her as the most valuable woman, literally speaking, that he had ever seen.

Lansing, Capital of Michigan.—This city of the woods is only an illustration of what can be done when enterprise has an impetus to go ahead.—In this village of two years growth, there are now more than three hundred buildings, including four large hotels, either of which would be an ornament to the City of the Straits. The State House is very large and handsome, in the centre of a large enclosure, overlooking the town, being upon an eminence of forty or fifty feet above the surface of the water in Grand river. There are two steam saw mills, two saw mills which are propelled by water, one flouring mill, and various other kinds of machinery propelled by water, which we have not yet had time to examine into particularly.—*Michigan State Journal.*

Patent Safety Bridle.—Mr. H. Seitz, of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., is the inventor of a very ingenious Bridle for which letters patent were recently granted, whereby it is impossible for the most spirited horse to kick or run away, and perfectly safe for a lady to drive or ride. The principle on which it is constructed is to hold the horse by the application of a pulley around which the reins are made to pass at the side of the horse's mouth, which enables the rider to exert a great deal of lever power to control the mouth of the animal, to check him at any moment.

A Book Thief.—The N. Y. Recorder gives an account of a young Baptist minister, from the South, in the way of stealing books in New York. It seems his plan was, to visit different booksellers, make some purchases, and steal as many books as he could conveniently carry off. On being charged with the crime, he admitted the charge, and pleaded a monomania for book stealing, saying he never stole any thing else

The Number.—The N. Y. Herald has taken the trouble to gather the statistics of the California emigration. It says that the whole number of emigrants who have left our ports thus far is 2212, of which number 540 go by the way of Chagres, and 1582 via Cape Horn.—Since then, at least 200 more have started on their winding way."

"What, Mr Speaker, what shall I say to my constituents?" exclaimed a wrathful member of Congress, on the passage of a bill, to which he was utterly opposed. "What shall I say?" he repeated, but found it impossible to get beyond the interrogatory.

"Tell them," replied the waggish Speaker, "that you tried to make a speech, but couldn't."

THE CENSUS OF 1850.

It is estimated in some quarters that the population of the United States, in 1850, will amount to twenty-two millions and a half, and some even carry their estimates as high as twenty-five millions. The latter is, no doubt, excessive.

A new apportionment, as the basis of Congressional representation, will be necessary. The present ratio is one representative for every 70,680. The ratio under the next census will probably be one hundred thousand, with an allowance of an additional representative for a fraction—say fifty thousand.

With a population of twenty-two and a half millions, the number of representatives, upon the ratio of one hundred thousand, would be two hundred and eleven; at present it is two hundred and thirty. The slave-holding States have now ninety representatives; the non-slaveholding, one hundred and forty.—The apportionment of 1850 will give to the former, seventy-eight—to the latter, one hundred and thirty-three. The representation of the slaveholding States will undergo a diminution of 12; the non-slaveholding will lose seven.

The diminution of representatives from the Eastern States will be from thirty-one to twenty-five; in the Middle States, from sixty-four to fifty-eight. The increase in the Western non-slaveholding States will be from forty-five to fifty; the diminution in the Southern States will be from ninety to seventy-eight.

These calculations are based upon the assumption that the increase of population up to 1850 will proceed, in the different States, according to the progressive ratio of the preceding ten years.—Two tendencies, however, are so clearly established that, let the increase of population take place in what ratio it may, nothing is likely to set them aside. One of these tendencies is the rapidly growing ascendency of the non-slaveholding States in population and wealth; the other is the steady progress of political power towards the heart of the great West. No event within the limits of possible contingencies is likely to arrest either of these tendencies, or to defeat their final consummation.—*Balt. Amer.*

Russian and American Gold.—The amount of gold which Russia derives annually from her Siberian mines, is estimated at four millions sterling, or nearly twenty millions of dollars. It has been only within a few years that such a large amount has been produced. Ten years ago the annual product of the Russian mines was not one fourth of their present yield.

Gold constituting the standard currency of England, the British Parliament, having its attention called to the very considerable accessions made every year from Russia to the gold in circulation, instituted some inquiries as to the effect which such an influx of that metal may have upon the value of gold as compared with silver, and also upon prices as measured in gold. The discovery of the gold mines of California, which promise an unprecedented addition to the world's stock of golden coin, must impart an increased interest to these inquiries of the British Parliament, and greatly enlarge the field of investigation.

The present period, in respect to the currency and the precious metals, bears a marked analogy to the era of the discovery of America which disclosed to the world the rich mines of Mexico and Peru. A new continent, indeed, has not been discovered; but a new current of gold has been let in, to rush through all the channels of commerce, and to change the relations of prices and commodities. The political economists in England who have speculated on the subject, seem to be of the opinion that the most decided change likely to be effected by the new accessions of gold, will be that of the relative value of gold and silver. There are no rich silver mines recently discovered to compensate for the recent increase of gold.—*Ib.*

A Female of Spirit.—A young man from a town in the north-eastern section of the State became afflicted with the prevailing mania, and took passage for California in a brig now fitting out from this port. His young wife, on hearing of his determination, immediately declared that she would accompany him and share his fortune, be it good or evil. Expostulation was useless, and as a last resource the husband determined to take her to Boston, show her the limited accomodations on ship-board, and explain to her the various inconveniences she would be obliged to endure. She was accordingly taken on board the vessel and duly escorted through every part. The lady was perfectly delighted with every thing about the vessel, and declared with true woman's spirit, that if the voyage was perilous her husband should not undertake it without a friend and companion to share his dangers and soften his discomforts. The husband finally decided to yield the point, and engaged a passage for his wife. The agents of the vessel are doing every thing which lies in their power to make her situation as comfortable as possible during the long voyage.—*Boston Journal.*

Mysterious Fatality.—Mr. Colton M Thrall, of Brown Township, Delaware Co. Ohio, on the 4th inst. fell from his wagon and broke his neck, being the *fourth* brother who in the maturity of years, has met a violent death; the first in chopping a tree, in the early settlement of the town of Granville; the second from the kick of a horse upon the threshing floor, the third from a premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry, and fourthly himself.

The recent Postal Treaty negotiated with the British Government by Mr. Bancroft, and which was promptly ratified by our Senate, is a great achievement, and a prodigious forward stride in the cause of civilization. The provisions are as simple as the nature of the case would permit, and the terms as liberal as possible. The treaty virtually obliterates all nationality. So far as the post is concerned, Great Britain and the United States constitute but one nation.—From any part of the United States—from Oregon or San Francisco, from Minnesota or Nebraska—a letter may be sent to any part of England with as much certainty of its delivery as if it were directed to a town in an adjoining State; and this too at a rate one cent less than that which was once charged for carrying a letter from Washington to New Orleans. The writer, moreover, may, if he please, pay the postage, so that the letter shall reach his correspondent free of all charge.

Such facilities given to correspondence will impart a tremendous impulse to the business between the two countries, and lead to an intimacy of commercial connexion such as never existed before between any two nations. Its effect was seen immediately, in the immense letter and newspaper mail which was taken out by the steamer Europa on the 10th instant.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Best Time for Cutting Timber.—It has been proved by repeated experiments, made by different persons, in different sections of the United States, that the timber from trees cut in the months of May or June, when the tree is most full of sap, lasts much longer than that cut in December, January, or February. This is vouched for by the best authorities. In some cases, timber of the same kind (oak cut in May) lasted twice as long, with the same exposure, as that cut in February. This is an important fact, and well worth remembering.

Fugitive Slaves.—The fugitive slave question is just now under discussion in the N. Y. Senate—a bill being proposed imposing a fine of 1000 dollars on any citizen or public officer in the State who shall attempt, or assist in attempting, to arrest a runaway slave.

Thomas J. Lacy, a prominent member of the Bar at New Orleans, died from an attack of cholera on the 11th instant. He was a native of North Carolina, whence he emigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Arkansas, where he served for some time as a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was in the 47th year of his age.

Mr. Westcott, of Florida, delivered a speech in the Senate, during its last session, which is now first published; it occupies, with its appendix, thirty-two columns and more of the Extra and Daily Globe. The speech is on the Territorial bill, which was discussed in the Senate last summer. Mr. Westcott begins by assuring the Senate that he shall avoid going into a *full* discussion of many of the questions arising upon the bill.—Hence the brevity of the speech.

Trade of The Valley of the Wabash.—A statement in the Lafayette (Indiana) Atlas shows the exports of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Bacon, Beef, and Tallow, the produce of that section, by the Canal and River, for the past year, to have amounted to the considerable sum of $3,328,500. The editor says that other articles have gone through the same channels sufficient to swell the amount to four millions of dollars.

All is not Gold that Glitters.—A distinguished chemist in New York lately assayed five different parcels of California gold, one of which proved to be pure gold, but the other four, supposed to be worth $80,000, turned out to be a mineral totally different from gold, and of no sort of value.

Want of Fresh Air.—The Hon. Horace Mann, in alluding to ill-ventilated school-houses, remarks as follows:

To put children on a short allowance of fresh air, is as foolish as it would have been for Noah, during the deluge, to have put his family on a short allowance of water. Since God has poured out an atmosphere fifty miles deep, it is enough to make a miser weep to see our children stinted in breath.

Wooden Covers to books are now fashionable. Thin boards are made by pressure to receive the most beautiful reliefs, which closely resemble wood carving. At present they are rather expensive, but they will soon be cheap enough.

Colored People in Philadelphia.—A recent census taken by the Society of Friends, gives the number of colored people in that city at 16,012; 6,896 being males and 9,116 females, not including domestics in families, the penitentiaries, alms-house, &c. which the Ledger estimates will swell the amount to between 20 and 23,000. From 1820 to 1840 the ratio of increase had diminished from 31.23 per cent: to 27.16 per cent. Between 1830 and 1840, the increase of whites was 37.50 per cent. The mobs of 1842, it is said drove away many people of color. The value of real estate held by 315 colored people is estimated at $531,809, with incumbrances amounting to $130,112, besides $194,318 in personal property.

They have schools, 18 places of religious worship, &c., though it is stated that twelve hundred of their children are growing up in vice, without receiving the least education.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

☞All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay. S. F.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the

Largest and Best Selected Stock of GOODS in the County,

and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849. tf

NEW GOODS
AT THE OLD STAND.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of FRESH GOODS—among which are

Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans,
CORDS & FLANNELS (very cheap.)
Plaid, Striped, & Plain Alpacas,
CASHMERES, MUSLIN DE LAINES,
Plaid, Striped and Plain Cloths. Cashmeres, &c. for Ladies' Cloaks,
English & French Merinoes, Paramatta Cloths, &c.

Lots of CALICOES and GINGHAMS, the best yet offered for the price.

A large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS and CARPETING, very cheap; also a large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be obtained at any other establishment.

We do not throw out a few leading articles at cost, as a bait, calculating to make up on something else. But our prices are uniform, and we make no misrepresentations knowingly, in reference to the kind or quality of the goods we sell. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

P. S.—A few STOVES remaining on hand—very cheap.

Dec. 11. tf

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,

TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THIS PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and "examine the goods," assured that it will be to their advantage.

☞Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30. tf

WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

READY MADE CLOTHING 30 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER!

TO satisfy yourselves that "some things can be done as well as others," call at

Samson's
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &
VARIETY STORE,
Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg,

where you will find the largest and most fashionable assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

ever opened in this county, selling for prices that CAN'T BE BEAT IN OR OUT OF THE CITIES. The stock has been purchased in New York AT AUCTION, at CASH prices, and will be sold lower than they have ever heretofore been offered to the public. To test the truth of this, call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boy's and Men's wear, fine and Superfine Tweed, Cassinet, Cassimere, Cashmeret, and cloth COATS, CLOAKS, and PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, Cloth, plain and fancy VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, umbrellas, guitar strings, &c.

If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter clothing, call and examine my assortment. I shall fit you out, in a full suit, from head to foot, cheaper than can be furnished at any other Store or Establishment, even IF THEY MUST BE GIVEN FOR NOTHING. Remember SAMSON'S Variety Store in York Street, one door east of Kurtz's Hotel.

Also for sale on reasonable terms, two HORSES, a Carriage, Rockaway, Buggy, Sleighs, Harness, Saddle, &c.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Sept. 25. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected as sortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

☞M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

ALMANACS for 1849—12 different styles—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 18.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, on advantageous terms,

A FARM,

situate in Franklin township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Robert Sheckley, William Bailey, and William Hamilton, within three miles of Gettysburg, containing

184 Acres and 91 Perches.

There are about 50 Acres of WOODLAND, and the rest under good cultivation. There are TWO

Dwelling Houses

on the Farm; a Double LOG BARN newly covered, with sheds around it; two wells of water, with a pump in one of them; a sufficient quantity of Fruit Trees, such as Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is Meadow sufficient to make 60 tons of Hay yearly.—About 1500 bushels of Lime have been put on the farm, and about 2,000 Chestnut rails.

The Farm would suit to be divided into two Tracts, both as to clear and wood land.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the farm, by Henry Trostle, residing thereon.

The terms will be made known by the subscriber. GEORGE TROSTLE.

July 31. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, May 8. tf

GOOD AND CHEAP
IS OUR MOTTO.

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

☞All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

They also wish the people to bear in mind that they have recently had constructed, for their own especial use,

A SPLENDID HEARSE,

which they will use whenever desired to do so

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

☞Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24. 1y

FRESH ARRIVAL.
CLOCKS, WATCHES,
AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS
OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,
JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breastpins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH-MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,
Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

☞LADIES!☜

The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, January 1st, 1849.

A
Anderson Edward
Anghe A. H.
B
Boyer John
Black Miss Mary
Beecher John
Buckmaster Charles
Bushman Mrs. Amelia
Burkholder J.
Brown Abraham
Bount M. J.
Brinkerhoff David C.
Blankley Mary Mrs.
Bigby Miss Catharine
Brown P. 2
Benner Edith Mrs.
Brown Dr. Wm.
Brinkerhoff Miss Lydia
Barlitt Nelson
Brandon W. B.
Brooks F. E.
C
Cole Rev. Abraham
Caldwell F. V. 2
Curtens Alexander
Caldwell Joseph
Cameron James
Cooper Joseph O. 2
Cooper John
Crammer Conrad
Coughman Moses
Culp George
Caldwell James
Crabs James
Cressman Abraham
D
Durkee F.
Duffield James R.
Dockward E. H. 2
E
Ege A. G.
F
Fehl Henry
Falsom Levi W.
Fisher John
Forrest Rev. Josiah
Free Peter
Folke Dr Henry
Fletcher Robert
File Reuben
Freeland David
G
Good Jacob
Gearhart Leonard
Gaewssffer Samuel O.
Group John
Gettys Eliza J.
Gump Simon
Gamestock S.
Good Daniel
Gosman Mrs. Maria
H
Hartzel Henry
Hartzel George
Hulick John S.
Hollinger John
Hulick Peter
Hollebaugh George
Hayder Miss Lucy
Hoffman George W.
Houghtelin Cornelius
Hummelbaugh Jacob
Harper W. Bettie
K
Kelly John
King William
Kuntz George
Krieger Henry
L
Lower Henry
Lilly Aaron W.
Longwell E.
Leace Francis
M
M C S.
McMillen James 2
McIlhenny James
Means Jacob 2
Moritz Miss Hannah
McHenry Solomon 2
Manges Daniel
Miller J. K.
Miller Wm. G. L.
Mines J. W.
Miller John
Miller Henrietta
Morrison William
Miller Isaac
McNaughton M. C.
Mathis Ned
Miller Daniel
Murphy Miss
N
Newcomer David
Norgang John 2
P
Pfeiffer D. G.
Peterman Joseph
R
Rosensteal William H.
Rindlaub Christian
Rice Michael
Reck Mary
Rath Ferdinand
Riffel William
S
Smith Edward 2
Smeltzer Joseph
Smith Miss Eliza
Swartz Mrs. Isabella P
Schmeck Benjamin S.
Simpson Barbara
Summers William
Shrader William
Shenefelter Aloyse P.
Swartz Susan Elizabeth
Stover George
Sell Mr.
Slagle Edgar
Stoner Jacob
Sadler Wm. R. 2
Shultz Lydia
Stover Miss Rebecca
Smith Wm.
Sullwagen Ernest
T
Trimmer Daniel
Thomas James
Teaughlan Mary Ann
U
Utz Henry
W
Wolf Lewis
Wagner Peter
Wilson George
Wilson M. A.
Wisler Mary Ann
Wills S. Carson
Wright Hannah 2
Weaver Abraham
Watson Anthony
Walter Jacob
Wantley George
William Mary E.
Y
Yeater Aaron
Young Maria 2
Yeagy Leonard
Yeats John
Z
Ziegler Christian
Ziegler H.

German Letters.
Mueller Reinhard

C. N. BERLUCHY, *P. M.*

Jan. 8. 3t

WRIGHT'S
INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

EVERY day is this celebrated medicine extending the sphere of its usefulness, and every year adding to the long catalogue of its triumphs.

A MILLION OF BOXES

are distributed annually without fully meeting the demand! For some time past, the sales have been limited solely for the want of facilities of supply! Truly this is a universal remedy! Unheralded, these Pills have found their way into the remotest corners of the Union, every where proving their title as

The Poor Man's Friend—Sick Man's Hope—the marvel and blessing of the age.

For a trifling sum, every individual and every family may have

HEALTH INSURED

to them for an indefinite period; and what is life without health but a miserable existence?

It is too precious a boon to be tampered with, by trying all sorts of experiments upon it. The sick should use those medicines only which experience has shown to be best.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

[From Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.]

DR. W. WRIGHT—Dear Sir:—I have found your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS a valuable remedy in cases of General Debility of the system, and in all BILIOUS disorders. I am also in the habit of recommending them to Females in peculiar cases. I observe them to operate in the system without producing debility or pain, leaving it in a healthy condition.

JOHN DOANE, M. D.

June 20, 1848.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

[From Norton Hill, Greene County, N. Y.]

DR. WRIGHT:—We have used and sold your INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS for three years past, and do not hesitate to recommend them to our friends and customers, as the best family medicine in use. N. & L. RAMSDELL.

Testimony of another Physician.

The following is an answer in reply to a note from our agent, asking Dr. Bouton's opinion of this medicine:

TUNKHANNOCK, Aug. 29, 1848.

MR. A. DURHAM—Dear Sir:—In reply to your note of yesterday, I would state, that I have occasionally found it convenient to use the various "Patent Pills" vended in the shops; and while I am unwilling to say any thing to depreciate the value of others, I am free to confess that I consider Dr. Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills superior to all others with which I am acquainted. I have used them for many years, both in my own family and in my practice generally, and they have uniformly proved mild, certain and safe in their operations. The care and skill with which these Pills have been hitherto manufactured are, in my opinion, a sufficient guarantee for like good results in future.

Very respectfully,

B. A. BOUTON, M. D.

Dr. B. is a practitioner of long experience, well known in and even beyond the lines of Wyoming county. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and highly popular with the people among whom he resides.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Phila., 288 Greenwich st. N. Y., and 198 Tremont st. Boston.

Oct. 16. 1y

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of HARRISON'S

Columbian Inks,

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the *full quantity* indicated by the label.—They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK.

This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK.

This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and beauty, of color and fluidity, and, unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK.

This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brightness on the paper.

For permanence of color, these Inks fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ.

Also by Jacob Martin, Oxford, Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown, Dr. Kauffman, Petersburg, J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown, Henry Schriver, Littlestown, John Burkholder, Bendersville.

Dec. 4. tf

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father JOHN REED, Esq, of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office

April 10. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3. tf

M'Allister's Ointment.

THE following certificates of the valuable properties of M'Allister's Ointment, are worthy the attention of the afflicted:

Mr. J. Sargeant—Sir: I write this to inform you of a cure performed of a cancer on my hand, by a box of M'Allister's Ointment. I applied to a Physician, who said it was a rose cancer; he gave me medicine without effect. I saw the ointment advertised, and bought a box from you, which has entirely cured me. My hand is now as sound as ever it was. I should have said that it took three boxes before it was entirely well.

C. W. ARBUTHNOT.

Pine tp., Allegheny co., Feb. 16, 1847.

READ THIS.

I certify that I have used M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve, for a Boating in my wife's breast, which has given her incalculable benefit—Also, on one of my children for sore eyes, which gave immediate relief. I therefore recommend it as a good medicine.

PARKER REED.

Hopewell tp., Washington co., (Pa.) March 29, 1847.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that I have used M'Allister's All-Healing Vegetable Ointment, for coldness of my feet—also, for rheumatism in my limbs and corns on my feet, and have been entirely relieved.—Believing it to be a good medicine, I do not hesitate to recommend it in the above complaints.

LEONARD VAILE.

Morris tp., Wash. co. Aug. 21, 1847.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE!!

Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1847.

To James M'Allister—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment or the World's Salve. I had an ULCER, or BURNING SORE on the EAR, of many years standing; I had applied to several physicians, but all to no purpose; but by using your ointment a few days, it was completely dried up and well. I have used it for BURNS, for which I find it an excellent article; also, in all cases of inflammation.

EDWARD THORN.

I certify that the above statement is true.

M. C. CADMUS, No. 90 Market st., Phila.

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that by the application of M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment, received from Stephen Culbertson, agent for Shippensburg, a perfect restoration of hair on the bald part of my head, is caused by using half a dozen boxes. J. C. OWENS.

Pastor of 'Church of God,' Shippensburg.

March 29, 1847.

CONSUMPTION.

We do not say it will cure every case of Consumption, but we do say that persons afflicted with this dreadful disease, can obtain great relief by using M'Allister's Ointment, and in many cases a perfect cure.

Around the box are full directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, broken or sore Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Oppression, Pains, Nervous Affections, diseases of the Spine, Headache, Asthma, Deafness, Earache, Burns, Corns, all diseases of the Skin, Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sores, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Chilblains, Ague in the face, &c.

Aged persons find great relief by using this Ointment freely. JAS. M'ALLISTER.

Sole Proprietor of the above medicine.

CAUTION.—No Ointment will be genuine unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

There is no mineral in this Ointment.

☞*Read the directions around the box attentively, and keep them for future reference.*

☞PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.☜

AGENTS.—S. S. FORNEY, Gettysburg; Joseph R. Henry, Abbottstown; Motter & Rowe, Emmitsburg; J. W. Schmidt, Hanover; C. A. Morris & Co., York; L. Denig, Chambersburg.

April 24. eow1y

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by

C. WEAVER.

Freights from Philadelphia.
REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

The American Metropolitan,

DEVOTED to American Literature and Art, edited by WILLIAM LANDON, and composed of contributions from the most eminent writers of the country; together with

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS,

executed by the first Artists, from original designs made expressly for this periodical, by celebrated American painters, generally illustrative of some point in the history of our country, or peculiar feature in American character.

The Letter-Press will be profusely illustrated by numerous WOOD ENGRAVINGS, executed in the best manner by Engravers of note from original designs. These wood cuts will not be the caricatures of the art so often presented, which have served to create a distaste for this artistic style of engraving; but will be executed by eminent engravers, who have been employed at liberal prices, to insure the production of the best specimens of their skill.

A new feature in this Magazine will be a serial illustration of

The Life of Washington;

to be continued through twelve numbers. The pictures to be made expressly for this Magazine, by T. H. MATTESON, whose "Spirit of '76," "First Prayer in Congress," &c., &c., have already stamped him pre-eminent as an historical painter.

The text descriptive of these paintings will be from the powerful pen of J. T. HEADLEY, the well known author of "Napoleon and his Marshals," "Washington and his Generals," &c., &c., making, when completed, the most beautiful illustrated life of the Father of his country, ever given to the public.

The determination to produce a monthly periodical which shall be eminently American and exclusively original in every department, we feel assured will meet the approbation of a liberal public, and its practical fulfilment secure a patronage indicative of the warm interest which is universally taken in this country for the advance of American literature and art.

The first number of the "Metropolitan" appeared on the first of January, 1849, and will be published regularly on the first of each month. Dealers in Periodicals throughout the United States and the Canadas, who wish to become agents for the "Metropolitan," will please apply to the publisher immediately. All Post-Masters are desired to act as agents for it—the usual discounts will be made to them.

A specimen number will be sent to any one wishing to see it, on application to the publisher, post paid.

Terms of the American Metropolitan.

One copy one year, in advance,		$3 00
One copy two years,	"	5 00
Two copies one year,	"	5 00
Five copies "	"	10 00
Eight "	"	15 00
Twelve "	"	20 00

☞Address (post paid)

ISRAEL POST,
259 Broadway, New York.

Jan 8.

Clickener's Sugar-Coated Pills,

THE only effectual purgative, cured within the last year over 200,000 persons of the following complaints: Headache, Giddiness, Rheumatism, Piles, Dyspepsia, Scurvy, Small Pox, Jaundice, Pains in the Back, Inward Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart, Rising in the Throat, Dropsy, Asthma, Fevers of all kinds, Female Complaints, Measles, Salt Rheum, Heartburn, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Coughs, Quinsy, Whooping Cough, Consumption, Fits, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Deafness, Itchings of the Skin, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Nervous Complaints, and a variety of other diseases arising from impurities of the blood, and obstructions in the organs of digestion.

Experience has proved that nearly every disease originates from Impurities of the Blood, or Derangement of the Digestive Organs; and to secure Health, we must remove those Impurities and restore the blood to its natural state. Therefore, when the slightest derangement of the system is indicated by Costiveness, or any other sign, it admonishes us that superfluities are gathering in the system, which should be immediately removed by an effectual purging. Since the invention, however, of

Clickener's Vegetable Purgative Pills,

this objection does not exist, as they are completely enveloped with a COATING OF PURE WHITE SUGAR, (as distinct from the internal ingredients as a nut-shell from the kernel,) HAVE NO TASTE OF MEDICINE, and are as easily swallowed as bits of candy. Moreover THEY NEITHER NAUSEATE OR GRIPE in the slightest degree. They operate equally on all the diseased parts of the system, instead of confining themselves to, and racking any particular region. Thus, for example, if the Liver be affected, one ingredient will operate on that particular organ, and, by cleansing it of that excess of bile it is constantly discharging into the stomach, restore it to a natural state. Another will operate on the blood, and remove those impurities which have already entered into its circulation; while a third will effectually expel from the system whatever impurities may have been discharged into the stomach; and hence they

Strike at the Root of Disease,

remove all Impure Humors; open the pores externally and internally; promote the insensible perspiration, obviate flatulency, headache, &c., separate all foreign and obnoxious particles from the chyle, secure a free and healthy action to the Heart, Lungs, and Liver, and thereby restore health even when all other means have failed.

☞For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
GENERAL AGENT, GETTYSBURG; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickley, Mummasburg; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills, J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; C. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7. 1y

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations. C. WEAVER.

July 3. tf

REMOVAL.
J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,
DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the buildng opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy, Rev J. C. Watson, D. D.,
" D. Horner, " C. P. Krauth, D. D.,
" C. A. Cowgill, Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert, " " H. L. Baugher,
" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

GETTYSBURG
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq, J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq, Hon M. M'Clean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

SALT! SALT!

JUST received, COARSE and FINE SALT N. E. SPERM CANDLES, at 16 cents a pound; Winter strained LARD OIL—a superior article; Best English CHEESE—and a general assortment of articles in the Dry Goods and Grocery line, for sale at the smallest advance at STEVENSON'S.

Dec. 18. tf

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c.—There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12½ cents per package. For sale by the Proprietors Agent, KELLER KURTZ.

May 1. 1y

PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN at KURTZ'S Bookstore, only 12½ cents, or to clubs of Ten $1.00. ☞Send in your orders early.

Dec 18.

NOTE BOOKS.—50 copies of Walker's Southern Harmony just received, which will be sold to country merchants or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost, at the Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS—KELLER KURTZ has just received a fresh supply of Annuals, Gift Books—every variety of Fancy and Staple Stationery, Fancy Goods, &c. &c. Ladies call and see.

Dec. 18.

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of C. WEAVER.

Ask the Sufferer from Asthma

WHAT has relieved him in such a short time from his difficulty in breathing, Cough and suffocation? He will tell you it was "the Olosaonian, or All Healing Balsam."

Ask the Consumptive what has allayed his Cough, removed the Pain in his Side and Chest, checked his night sweats and placed the rose of health upon his cheek? and he will tell you "*Sherman's Olosaonian, or All Healing Balsam.*"

Ask your friends if they know of any thing that will so speedily cure a long and tedious Cough, raising of blood, Bronchitis, Dyspeptic Consumption, Hoarseness, Influenza, and diseases of the Throat, as the Olosaonian? and they will tell you—No. There never yet has been a remedy introduced to public notice which has been productive of so much good in so short a space of time. Read the following

ASTONISHING CURES.

Wm Bond, the celebrated Boston cracker-baker, 98 Nassau street, Brooklyn, states that his wife has been afflicted with Asthma for 30 years, and could not find permanent relief from the best medical advice which New York and Brooklyn could produce, was induced to try this great remedy. She is now nearly well—His daughter, who was suffering from the same disease, tried it, and was also cured by it. Mrs Bond is now so well that she is able to rise from her bed early in the morning and attend to her usual duties through the day, without any annoyance from her distressing malady.

Henry Jackson, 13th street, near the Catholic Cemetery, came to the store for the purpose of obtaining a bottle of the Olosaonian, having been afflicted with the Asthma for more than 30 years, and was so exhausted on his arrival that he could not speak. He purchased a bottle and rode home. Four days afterward he walked from his residence to the office without fatigue, a distance of over two miles, to tell of the wonderful relief which he had experienced from using about one half of one bottle.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

Mr. Comfort, 35 White street, was so low in the month of December last, that he was given up by his physician. His friends entertained no hope of his recovery. He was persuaded to try the Olosaonian, and to his surprise it has so far restored him to health, that he is now able to walk about the streets.

SPITTING BLOOD.

Mrs. Thoubourne, 352 Monroe street, who had been troubled for a great length of time by a severe cough, and raised quantities of blood, was relieved by one bottle of the Olosaonian, and declares it the greatest remedy in the world.

Dennis Kelly, 26 Water street, was also relieved from the same complaint, although he was very much reduced when he commenced taking it—having been under the care of his physician during the past winter. Although he coughed constantly, and was very much troubled with night sweats, two bottles of the remedy enabled him to return to his daily work. He was entirely relieved.

☞For sale by

SAMUEL H BUEHLER,
General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickley, Mummasburg; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville, John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7. 1y

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, January 29, 1849.

Appointment by the Governor.

FRANKLIN GARDNER, of Petersburg, (Y. S.) to be Aid to the Governor, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel

President Judge of this District.

Judge LAVINE, of this Judicial District, having made known his intention, ere long, to resign his office, public attention has already turned to the consideration of his successor. Amongst others, the name of DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq. of this place, has been prominently mentioned.

We only refer to the subject now, because we have been authorized and requested to say, for the information of the public, that should that gentleman receive the appointment, his father, the Hon. GEORGE SMYSER, at present one of the Associate Judges for this County, will immediately thereupon resign, as neither of them deem it expedient that both should occupy the same bench. It has been thought proper that this information should be given thus publicly, as it may have an influence, more or less considerable, upon the selection of a successor to the present incumbent.

Mr. Clay and the U. S. Senate.

The Whigs of both branches of the Kentucky Legislature met in caucus on Monday last, and *unanimously* nominated HENRY CLAY for the U. S. Senate. A letter has been received from Mr. Clay, in which he expresses his willingness to accept the nomination. The election is to take place on Thursday next. It is said Mr. Clay will accompany Gen. Taylor on his route to Washington.

Mr. Clay arrived at New Orleans on the 12th, where he expected to remain for a few weeks.

Accident to Mr. Clay.

On the 20th, while Mr. CLAY was walking out at New Orleans, he accidentally slipped and fell. Being unable to recover, his head, in falling, struck the pavement, producing quite a severe wound. The venerable patriot was soon surrounded by friends, who quickly picked him up, and conveyed him to his residence.—He suffered considerably for some time, but at the last accounts he was fast recovering, and is not considered by any means dangerously injured. His health otherwise is very fine.

Frederick Watts, Esq.

Judge Hepburn's term of service as President Judge of the Carlisle District expiring on the 28th of February, the appointment of his successor is agitated; and it appears that the people of all parties have united, with scarcely a dissenting voice, upon FREDERICK WATTS, Esq. He will do honor to the bench.

Governor of Ohio.

The ceremony of inaugurating SEABURY FORD, Governor of Ohio, took place in the Capitol in Columbus, on Monday last. It was an imposing scene. He delivered an appropriate Inaugural Address on the occasion. So the difficulty is at last settled.

Gen. Cass Elected to the U. S. Senate.

A telegraphic despatch from Detroit States that the Hon. LEWIS CASS has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Michigan. Our readers remember that he resigned this situation to be a candidate for President.

☞Gen. JAMES SHIELDS (dem) has been elected to the Senate of the U. States from the State of Illinois, to succeed Mr. Breese, whose term expires on the 4th of March.

☞At the late annual meeting of the American Colonization Society at Washington, HENRY CLAY was unanimously elected President of the Society.

For California.

The ship Jane Parker sailed from Baltimore on Thursday last for California, with 80 passengers. Seven more vessels are advertised to sail from there in a few days, to make the voyage to California direct, round Cape Horn, and four to take passengers to Chagres. The recent intelligence from California has given a fresh impetus to the movements of adventurers—and from all parts of the country we hear of parties preparing for the trip. Numerous vessels are sailing from New York, Boston, and other ports daily. Eleven vessels are posted at New Bedford, Mass. for San Francisco, on board of one of which, the Magnolia, are 75 passengers, among whom are a clergyman, a physician, and several ladies.

A Comparison.

Western Virginia contains 38,500 square miles; Western Pennsylvania contains 33,000 square miles: balance in favor of Virginia, 5,500 square miles.

In 1830 Western Virginia had 378,000 inhabitants, or about nine and a half to the square mile. At the same time Western Pennsylvania had 593,000 inhabitants, or eighteen to the square mile. In 1840 Western Virginia contained 432,000 inhabitants, and Western Pennsylvania 815,000. Virginia in ten years gaining one and a half to the square mile, and Pennsylvania about seven.

Geological surveys of the two States prove that the soil of Western Virginia is better than that of Pennsylvania, and mineral wealth more abundant. The climate of Virginia is unsurpassed by any in the Union, both for health and productiveness. The hills are no steeper, and the navigable waters of the State as numerous and available. What causes the difference? inquires the Wheeling Times.

Great Age.

Mrs. CHRISTIANA FEAGER died at Frederick on the 21st inst. aged 101 years 4 months and 11 days.

Newspaper Postage.

In the Senate of the U. States, Mr. Cameron offered an amendment to the Post Office bill which has been under discussion, providing that newspapers shall circulate free of postage within a circle of 30 miles from the office of publication. On Wednesday, Mr. Allen addressed the Senate at length, in favor of protecting the internal newspaper circulation of the country.

☞The Whig members of Congress from Pennsylvania had a meeting a few evenings ago at Washington, to interchange views as to a Cabinet appointment for Pennsylvania, so as to be prepared with an opinion, should Gen. Taylor desire their counsel. A resolution declaring that the interests of the State required that the Secretary of the Treasury should be selected from Pennsylvania was informally adopted, but no preferences for individuals was expressed.

☞Mr. CALHOUN has recovered from his late indisposition, and has resumed his seat in the Senate.

Election of Judges.

On Wednesday last, the Committee on the Judiciary in the House of Representatives of this State, reported adverse to the bill providing for the election of Judges.

Homestead Exemption.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate of this State, by Mr. SMALL, to exempt the residence of any person from levy and sale and sequestration for debt, where the same shall not be worth over $300 as an annual income, or the proceeds of the property.

Patent Medicines.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, Mr. Stubbs submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax upon all nostrums, the ingredients of which are not made known, and upon all patent medicines sold within this Commonwealth—which was adopted.

☞The celebrated General TOM THUMB was at Chambersburg on Friday and Saturday last, and is to be at Carlisle to-morrow and Wednesday. He is now 17 years of age, is but 28 inches high, and weighs only 15 pounds!

☞EDWIN W. BELL, Esq, Editor of the Hagerstown Torch Light, was seized a few days ago with the gold fever, and is off for California. The editorial department of the Torch is placed in charge of WM. MOTTER, Esq. It could not be in the hands of a more zealous Whig.

☞The "Franklin Repository" takes ground in favor of the election of Judges by the people. Such radicalism never found advocacy in that respectable journal in the olden time.

☞A number of citizens of Philadelphia made the proffer of a silver tea service to the lady of Gov. Johnston, as a testimonial of his political services. The Governor very politely, on behalf of Mrs. Johnston, declined acceptance, and suggested the appropriation of the fund to charitable purposes. The suggestion was adopted, and the money distributed among several charitable societies in Philadelphia.

☞The California fever, says the News, is rapidly assuming an epidemic form, and as such is breaking out in all sections of the country. Nearly one hundred vessels are up in our four Northern ports for the gold region; some sixty companies have been organized in different parts of the country, embracing nearly three thousand persons, and numerous additional vessels are daily being withdrawn from trade and put upon the berths. The consequence will be that by the first of May next, at least twelve thousand persons will be on their way by land and water, for the shores of the Pacific. Time, the great solver of all problems, will bring us the result.

Female Curiosity.

A trial for breach of promise of marriage took place at Harrisburg week before last, in which the relative degrees of *curiosity* evinced by the two sexes was decided by Judge Eldred. In the course of the evidence it was stated that a sister of the prosecutrix had been in the habit of lingering near the key hole and listening to the conversation of the parties within; by which means she had heard the defendant's protestations of reward, and was able in some measure to substantiate the promise of marriage.—The Judge, in commenting upon this part of the testimony, remarked that if a *man* had been guilty of an act like this, he should be strongly inclined to suspect his integrity; but there was a trait of character—a kind of curiosity *peculiar* to *women*, which would render such conduct in *her* perfectly excusable. Henceforth, let this point be considered as settled.—It now has the sanction of a judicial tribunal, and that authority who shall dare dispute?

Virginia Gold.

The Union states that at the Whitehall mines of Messrs. Heiss and Stockton, in Virginia, $9,000 of gold was found in a single week by a dozen hands, and from the 1st to the 7th of the present month, six negroes obtained thirty-five pounds of gold, the last day's working of these negroes being worth $1,594. The $9,000 above mentioned, was obtained during the first week of the employment of the new machinery. This equals California.

There is a late arrival from California bringing intelligence that a region of gold, richer than any yet known, has been discovered north of the former *placer*. The United States storeship Lexington was to leave for the United States. When this vessel sailed she already had on board $500.000 in gold dust for the United States.

[We understand that the gold dust was put on board the ship as the property of individual citizens, for safe transportation here.]

The Pittsburg Sessions Court has granted a new trial to Joseph Zimmerlee, who was convicted a short time since for the murder of his wife. The convicting evidence was given by his own child

The Southern Caucus.

The adjourned meeting of the Southern members of Congress took place on Monday evening last. The attendance was not so large as at the previous meeting—a number of the Whigs having refused to be present. The first thing done, was the reading of Mr. Berrien's address, which led to a warm discussion. It was declared by some of the Southern hotspurs to be rather a petition than a manly assertion of Southern rights. A motion was made by Mr. Stephens, declaring it inexpedient to adopt any action. This was resisted by Messrs. Bedinger and Iverson. Mr. Morehead inquired of the latter, whether, if the Wilmot Proviso prevailed, he was in favor of dissolution? "Yes," said Mr. Iverson, and applause followed from the Locofocos, in which Mr. Butler, of S. C., Mr. Venable and others joined with manifest exultation. Mr Rhett said that South Carolinia had taken her ground and could not be forced to retreat. The time for action had come, and he was prepared to engage in it in whatever form it may be necessary. After several speeches had been made, Mr. Stephens' resolution was laid on the table, 55 to 19. Mr. Berrien's address was rejected, by a vote of ayes 26, nays 33. Mr. Calhoun's Manifesto was then taken up and adopted, 32 to 19. On this final vote, but one Whig voted in the affirmative. Many of the Locofocos refused to vote at all, and some of them voted nay. It is worthy of remark, says the correspondent of the North American, that the vote on Mr. Calhoun's Address, is about *one fourth* of the whole Southern strength in Congress. This text needs no commentary. Thus has ended a movement, originated and conducted to destroy the peace and permanency of this glorious Union. All honor to the noble Whigs, who have borne themselves so gallantly and faithfully throughout the contest!

☞We observe in the last Lutheran Observer, that the Rev. Mr. MARTZ, late of our Seminary, who was preparing to go out as a Missionary to the East Indies, has been disappointed in obtaining a passage as soon as expected, and will not, probably, be able to sail before the first or middle of March. He expects to visit the churches in Maryland and Pennsylvania during the interval.

☞The Rev. Mr. WEDEKIND, late of our Seminary, has taken charge of the Fayetteville pastorage. His residence is Chambersburg.

☞Hon. HENRY NES and WM. R. SADLER, Esq., will receive our thanks for documents forwarded to us.

☞A bill has been adopted in the Senate of this State, exempting the Seventh-day Baptists and others who observe the Seventh day as a Sabbath, from the penalties of the act prohibiting worldly employment upon the Christian Sabbath.

☞Mr. WALKER (Dem.) has been elected to the U. S. Senate by the Legislature of Wisconsin.

☞After a long struggle, in the Ohio Legislature, it has been decided, 32 to 31, that Messrs. Pugh and Pierce (dem.) are entitled to their seats in the House. These contested seats caused the late difficulty in the Legislature. The democrats now have the ascendency.

☞The St. Louis Daily Organ says that it is reported that gold has been found in large quantities on the Rocky Mountains.

Pennsylvanians in Wisconsin.

The sons of the Keystone State, now residing in Wisconsin, held a festival at Milwaukee on the evening of the 9th inst. A sumptuous banquet was prepared for the occasion. JOHN P. HELFENSTEIN, Esq., formerly of Carlisle, presided, assisted by Hon. ANDREW G. MILLER, (formerly of Gettysburg.) and George S. West, Vice Presidents, and Wm. Duane Wilson and J. H. Vandyke as Secretaries. After the cloth was removed a number of regular and volunteer toasts were drunk, in good honest cold water, and a number of speeches made, among which was one by Judge Miller, who dwelt very happily on the wisdom and stability of the laws of Wm. Penn, on the unfailing patriotism and staid republicanism of good old Pennsylvania, and on divers other topics, with which the meeting was most agreeably entertained. The company continued to enjoy the hilarity of the meeting until midnight, when they adjourned to meet again in January, 1850.

The State Legislature.—A correspondent of the Pennsylvanian, who writes as though he knew a "thing or two," says that the present feeling is opposed to the erection of *New Counties*, except where absolutely necessary;—that *Militia Trainings* will be abolished;—that the abolition of *Capital Punishment* will not be carried;—that there is a decided majority against the amendment of the Constitution so as to make *Judges, &c. elective;*—and that in the House there seems to be a disposition to despatch business, without unnecessary delay, long speeches, &c.

What it Costs.—The standing army of Pennsylvania—to wit: our gallant militia—cost us, last year, according to the report of Adjutant General Irwin, over the amount of fines received *for the non-performance of military duty*, of more than $20,000! The Adjutant General also shows, that for the past eighteen years, the expenses of this imposing army over the revenue, has averaged $25,000 per annum, or altogether about $110,000! This amazes us—nearly half a million of money thrown away, and nearly half a million more extorted from our citizens to sustain this rascally system! No wonder the Adjutant General recommends the total abolishment of the system, and a moderate support of the volunteers. This is the true policy and will no doubt be universally sanctioned except by Brigade Inspectors and militia "ossifers."—*Germ. Tel.*

Lamentable Railroad Accident.

A letter from Martinsburg (Va.) gives the following account of a dreadful accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday night.—"The hands from this point were taken up a few days since, to repair the damage on the road by the land-slide, and on this evening were returning again to Martinsburg. There were some twenty hands in the one car, and all asleep. By some means the stove in the car was thrown over, setting fire to the car. The flames soon aroused all hands, and in their eagerness to get from the car, broke through it helter skelter. Unfortunately, in jumping from the car, it being in rapid motion, all hands were more or less injured, and seven of them very severely. Of the seven that were hurt, one died to-day. Another had his collar bone broken, another his leg, another his arm, and another his toes on one foot mashed off.—The man who was killed, David Conoly, was a resident of Martinsburg—several of those injured were from Harper's Ferry. The car was burnt to the ground."

☞In the vicinity of Catoctin, Frederick county, it has been discovered, since the disappearance of the snow, that the worm has worked great destruction among the wheat.

COMMUNICATED.

At a meeting of the Phrenakosmian Society of Pennsylvania College, on the 24th of January, 1849, the following preamble and resolutions in reference to the death of the Rev. EZRA KELLER, D. D., of Wittenberg College, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in the mysterious dispensation of Providence, Dr. EZRA KELLER, one of the founders of our Society, has been called from time to eternity. Therefore—

Resolved, That while we acquiesce in the inscrutable ways of the Almighty, we most sincerely deplore the death of Dr. KELLER.

Resolved, That his memory be cherished with emotions of mingled sorrow and gratitude, as one of the noble founders of our Society.

Resolved, That his punctuality in attendance, his faithfulness in the performance of duty, and his prudence, energy and decision, in the transaction of business, while an active member of our Association, have left inscribed upon our minutes, an example worthy of all imitation.

Resolved, That, as an honorary member, the interest he manifested in the welfare of our Society, by his liberal donations, and earnest endeavors to increase our number, has rendered him one of the most prominent on our Catalogue.

Resolved, That as a token of the sorrow we feel at the loss of this founder and benefactor of our Association, we put our Hall in mourning for a period of ninety days.

Resolved, That the Committee send a copy of these resolutions to his bereaved friends, as an expression of our deep condolence, and point them for consolation to Him, who sustains the Christian in life, comforts him in death, and rewards him in eternity.

Resolved, That the above be published in the papers of the borough and the Lutheran Observer.

G. M. PILE,
J. H. CUPP,
M. VALENTINE,
G. W. ANDERSON,
J. S. CRUMBAUGH, } Committee.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	-	-	4 81 to 4 87
Wheat,	-	-	1 00 to 1 09
Rye,	-	-	60 to 61
Corn,	-	-	50 to 56
Oats,	-	-	30 to 32
Beef Cattle,	-	-	5 00 to 7 75

MARRIED,

On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Mr. SAMUEL K. MORROW, of Dark county, Ohio, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of Capt. Victor M'Ilheny, of Franklin township, Adams county.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Villagar, Mr. ALOYSIUS BRIEGHNER, of York county, to Miss ELIZABETH STERNER, of Berwick township, Adams county.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. C. Witmer, Mr. JACOB HAVERSTOCK, to Miss CATHARINE HECK—both of this county.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, at his residence in Hamiltonban township, at an advanced age, Rev DAVID PFOUTZ, for a long time an esteemed member of the German Baptist (Dunker) Church.

On the 19th inst. SAMUEL, son of Mr. Daniel Schaffer, of Mountjoy township, aged 4 years and 11 days.

On the 22d inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. DANIEL WEIKEL, of Menallen township, aged 24 years and 18 days.

Wanted by the Subscriber.

8 TO 10,000 feet White or Yellow Pine Boards; 10 to 15,000 feet Oak or Yellow Pine Shingling Laths; 12 to 15,000 good Oak Shingles; 8 to 10,000 good Chestnut do.; and 500 good Chestnut Posts.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 29. 5t

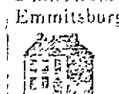
FARM & LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on *Saturday the 17th day of February next*, at one o'clock P. M., at the house of James A. Thompson, in the Borough of Gettysburg, *the following described Tract of LAND and OUT-LOTS:*

1st—A FARM,

CONTAINING ABOUT 125 ACRES OR UPWARDS.

This farm is situated about three fourths of a mile from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Emmitsburg. There is on it a



Log Dwelling-House,

a LOG STABLE, a well of good Water, an Orchard, a large quantity of excellent MEADOW, and about 8 Acres of WOODLAND.

—ALSO—

Lot No. 1,	*containing*	4	*Ac.* &	136	*Per.*
" *No.* 2,	"	5	"	40	"
" *No.* 3,	"	5	"	12	"
" *No.* 4,	"	5	"	00	"
" *No.* 5,	"	5	"	48	"
" *No.* 6,	"	9	"	144	"
" *No.* 7,	"	4	"	65	"
" *No.* 8,	"	10	"	19	"
" *No.* 9,	"	7	"	134	"

The above Lots are handsomely laid off, and affording easy access to all, by means of a lane or alley. Plots and drafts of the above can be seen by calling on the subscriber. Persons wishing to purchase a Farm or Out Lot cheap, had well give their attention, or lose bargains, as the property will positively be sold.

☞Attendance given and terms made known on day of sale.

For JAMES COOPER, Esq.,
WM. KING, *Agent.*

Jan. 29. td

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed at the last Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, Commissioners to inquire into the propriety of erecting a NEW TOWNSHIP out of parts of Menallen and Franklin townships, hereby give notice that they will meet to commence the discharge of the duties of their appointment, on *Monday the 12th day of February*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Fisher's Mill, in Menallen township—at which time and place all persons interested in said view are requested to attend.

DAVID M. MYERS,
NICHOLAS HELTZELL,
JACOB DELLONE.

Jan. 29. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been appointed at the last Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County, COMMISSIONERS to inquire into the propriety of erecting a NEW TOWNSHIP, out OF PART OF MENALLEN TOWNSHIP, hereby give notice that they will meet to commence the discharge of the duties of their appointment, on *Monday the 12th day of February next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Fisher's Mill, in said township, at which time and place all persons interested in said view are requested to attend.

DAVID M. MYERS,
NICHOLAS HELTZELL,
JACOB DELLONE.

Jan. 29. td

JOHN BRINGMAN,

CABINET MAKER,

GRATEFUL for the liberal share of patronage he has heretofore received, takes this method of respectfully informing the public, that he still continues his business of

Cabinet Making,

at the Old Stand, in South Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Second Square, where he is prepared to make every variety of

FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Bureaus, Centre and Dining Tables, Bedsteads, Cupboards, Work, Wash, and Candle-Stands, &c. &c.

in a neat, substantial, workmanlike manner, *at prices to suit the times.*

☞He is always prepared to make

COFFINS

according to order, and at the shortest notice. Having a good and handsome HEARSE, he can convey corpses to any burial ground at the lowest rate.

☞LUMBER, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, Jan. 29. tf

HURRAH FOR CALIFORNIA!

THE GOLD

IN CALIFORNIA, or the Wealth that is to be obtained in that country, as we are told, are topics of a small matter, when compared with the "precious metals" that can be obtained in a direct way, *in Adams County*, without digging for it, or undergoing the fatigue of a long and dangerous voyage. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush!" If you wish to test it, call at the

One Price and Cash Clothing and Variety Store of

MARCUS SAMSON,

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg,

who returned from the City on the 15th inst., with his *fourth* stock of WINTER GOODS, this season. Persons who have purchased from him this winter have admitted that he sells Clothing cheaper than they have ever been bought any where before; and the fact that he has returned the fourth time this season with a large stock of Clothing, shows plainly that he sells a great many, and that, too, very low and with small profits. This is no idle talk of the Printer, because he is paid for his advertisement. It is the truth, and therefore we say you can obtain, or rather save, the "precious metals," by purchasing from him, without going to California. Any person can satisfy himself of the fact by giving him a call.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boys' and Men's wear, fine and superfine Tweed, Cassinet, Cassimere, Cashmeret, and CLOTH COATS, CLOAKS and PANTS; Silk, Satin, Cassimere, Cassinet, plain and fancy VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, umbrellas, guitar strings, India Rubber Coats, &c.

The subscriber thanks his friends and customers for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

MARCUS SAMSON.

Jan. 29. tf

READ! READ!—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge for expelling worms!—Astonishing Cure!

"Feeling it to be a duty to my fellow beings, I lay before them a fact which took place not long since. Last fall I called on Messrs. Hyrold and Co., of Williamstown, N. Y., for some Worm medicine, and they recommended Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge, or Worm specific. I took a bottle home and gave a dose to a child about six years old, and to my great astonishment it brought away 83 worms. I soon after gave another dose to the same child, which brought away about 90 more, making some 130 worms in about 12 hours. I have given to other of my children very effectually, and can cheerfully recommend it to all.

JAPHET C. ALLEN.

AMBOY, July 28th, 1847."

For sale by
SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg;
GALBRAITH & KNOUSS, Arendtsville;
JOHN MCKNIGHT, Bendersville;
JACOB S. HOLLINGER, Heidlersburg;
HOLTZINGER & FERREE, York Springs;
JACOB AULEBAUGH, Hampton;
J. S. HILDEBRAND, East Berlin;
H. SHRIVER, Littlestown.

Jan. 29.

ANNIVERSARY NOTICE.

THE Eighteenth Anniversary of the Philomathean Society of Pennsylvania College, will be celebrated in Christ's Church on the *14th of February next*. Several addresses by active members will be delivered. Friends of literature, and the public generally are invited to attend.

JOHN E SMITH,
HENRY S. KOONS,
JOHN W. HOSSLER,
ROBERT G. HARPER, Jr.,
JOHN N. UNRUH,
Committee.

Jan. 22. td

Printing of every description,
Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

Approved Unanimously.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

IT is not our wish to trifle with the health of the community. We desire to be governed by a sacred regard to truth in whatever is here stated in relation to this extraordinary medicine; and it is this feeling of sincerity and good faith which prompts us again and again to call attention to it. We believe that no article has ever been discovered that has conferred a greater amount of benefit on the community, and the more it is known the better it is appreciated.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.

Thousands of dollars of doctor's bills have been saved by the use of this medicine, and there is little doubt that if it were more generally resorted to than it is, sickness would in most cases be prevented.

NEW YORK, April 17, 1848.

This is to certify that I have used Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills in my family for more than four years, and, as a family medicine, believe them the best in the world. During that period, I have had no occasion for a physician, though my daughter and wife have been very low several times.

WILSON TREADWELL, *Rivington st.*

Nervous Debility—Loss of Energy.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills speedily and permanently restore the declining powers of the human body. This may at first be doubted, but no fact is better established.—Those who use the SONDISANT Sarsaparillas for this purpose, overlook, in doing so, a medicine far less expensive and more effectual.

Clymer, Chautauque Co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1848.

Dr. Wm. Wright—Sir: For the last three or four years I had been gradually running down, and finally became so weak that I was unable to perform my usual labor. I was advised to try your Indian Vegetable Pills, and I am gratified to state that by the use of three or four boxes I began to feel like myself again, and am now thoroughly cured.

From my own experience I can commend your Pills to the afflicted, with confidence that they will be found a medicine of great efficacy and value, Yours truly,

JOHN CLEAVELAND.

Well Spoken of by All!

Angelica, Allegheny Co., N. Y., Sept 29, 1848.

Dr. Wright, Philadelphia—Sir: * * *

I am at a loss to express with words what has been said in praise of your Indian Vegetable Pills. All that I have sold to, without exception, speak very highly of them. I have acted as your Agent here for the last two years, and have frequently used the Pills myself. I can speak from experience on the subject, and can cordially recommend them to my acquaintances, and to the public in general.

Respectfully yours,

ISRAEL N. HOWE.

Let it be remembered that Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are prepared with special reference to the laws governing the human body.—Consequently, they are always useful, always effective in rooting out disease. Every family should keep them at hand.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

Remember, that the original and only genuine INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS have a written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

The genuine is for sale by J. M. STEVENSON, sole agent for Gettysburg; and by agents in all parts of the State.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Phila., 288 Greenwich st. N. Y., and 198 Tremont st. Boston.

Jan. 29.

CALIFORNIA GOLD

DOES not produce near the excitement, as the large and beautiful assortment of

VALENTINES,

now opening at the Cheap Book Store, opposite the Bank, which comprises over one thousand varieties of Sentimental and Comic Valentines, and which our customers shall find to surpass in a style of beauty and elegance, hitherto unknown in this country. Our assortment of Comic Valentines shall be the best published—in short, we are determined to suit all tastes, and sell at the lowest prices.

☞The public are invited to call and examine our assortment, which will be ready for Wednesday morning.

KELLER KURTZ,
Bookseller and Stationer.

Jan. 22.

TOWN LOT FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue or Outcry,

On Friday the 16th of February next,

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

A Certain Lot of Ground,

situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, on West High street, and having an Alley on the West, and adjoining lands of Heirs of Wilhelmas Houghtelin, deceased, and lands of Walter Smith, deceased, and containing

TWO ACRES, MORE OR LESS;

late the Estate of ELIZABETH HOUGHTELIN, deceased. ☞The sale will be held at the Court-House in the said Borough of Gettysburg, the premises shown, and the terms made known by

HENRY LOTT, *Adm'r.*

By the Court—HUGH DENWIDDIE, *Clerk.*

Jan. 22. td

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the *ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS* of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned, will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on *Tuesday the 20th day of February next*, viz:

The account of Elias Harbaugh, Jacob Harbaugh and Leonard Harbaugh, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Harbaugh, deceased.

The account of Henry Overholtzer, Guardian of Jacob Geiselman, one of the minor sons of Michael Geiselman, deceased.

The account of Adam Marshall, one of the Executors of Joseph Marshall, deceased.

The account of John Marshall, one of the Executors of Joseph Marshall, deceased.

The account of Wm. Coulson, Administrator of the Estate of Tamar Coulson, deceased.

The account of Joseph Burkee, and George Genter, Executors of Joseph Burkee, deceased.

The Guardian account of Henry J. Kuhn, Guardian of Mary Ann, Elizabeth and George J. Felty.

WM. W. HAMERSLY, *Register.*

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Jan. 22, 1848. } tc

A variety of Blanks,
Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office.

VALUABLE MARYLAND LAND FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale,

TWO VALUABLE FARMS,

situated in Frederick county, Md. These Farms yielding the purchaser from fifteen to twenty per cent., will be sold lower than any land in market.

The 1st, of 172 ACRES,

situated eleven miles from Frederick, is a well watered and improved Farm, having a fine body of Meadow land, which, together with a large Orchard of valuable fruit, and the facilities for liming, makes it desirable. The BUILDINGS are good and in good repair—Lime may be had in abundance, within 1½ miles of the Farm. This Farm will be sold for $2500, one third in hand, balance in one and two years, with interest and approved security.

The 2d, of 187 ACRES,

is nine miles from Frederick. It is a well-watered and improved Farm, having much fine Meadow, the buildings,

A STONE HOUSE,

and BARN, nearly new, and abundance of lime within 1½ miles, renders it desirable. This Farm will be sold for $3000, an easy amount in hand, the balance in three equal annuil payments, with interest and security.—These Farms are well timbered, and indisputable titles are given.

☞ Those wishing to purchase, can obtain any information by writing or calling on the subscriber.

JOSEPH EICHELBERGER,
Near Creagerstown, Frederick county, Md.

N. B.—A WAGON-MAKER, of good character and habits, can find a profitable situation by making application to me. One with a small family preferred.

Jan. 15. 5t

A CARD.

THE subscriber, having secured the services of a young Lady, as Instructress, lately from one of the best schools at Wilmington Del., would receive into his family TWO FEMALE PUPILS, whose education he would superintend, in common with that of his own children.

J. H. MARSDEN, A. M., M. D.

Dec. 25. 3t

FOR RENT, A SMALL FARM.

☞ Inquire of GEO. ARNOLD.

Jan. 15. 3t

FOR RENT,

From the first day of April next,

THE TAVERN STAND,

KNOWN AS THE

"FRANKLIN HOUSE,"

On the North side of the Public Square, Gettysburg, formerly kept by Wm. McClellan, Esq. and latterly by T. McCosh.—ALSO,

A STORE ROOM,

in the West Corner of said Tavern, and an OFFICE suitable for an Attorney, in the East Corner. Apply to

G. W. or J. H. McCLELLAN.

Dec. 25. tf

WOOLLEN FACTORY FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent his WOOLLEN FACTORY, situate in Mechanicstown, Frederick county, Maryland. To an experienced workman that can come well recommended, he will rent it for one or five years—terms reasonable.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Dec. 18. 5t

Domestic Industry is the Wealth of Nations.

Fresh Assortment of HATS.

THE subscriber has a good assortment of FASHIONABLE HATS, which he is prepared to sell at 4 to 4 *lower than heretofore*, and much lower than they are regularly retailed at in the cities.

A good fur Hat, warranted,	$1 00
Fine Silk do. fur body,	2 00
Nine Nutria do.,	3 00
Fine Monterey do.,	1 00
Russia do.,	2 00
Moleskin, extra quality,	$2-50 to 4 00

Fine Russia Hats, and other kinds low—The public are invited to call and satisfy themselves.

☞ Terms CASH, *and only one price.*

S. S. McCREARY.

Gettysburg, Jan. 15. tf

GETTYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baugher, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Horner, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. M'Clean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of NICHOLAS MORITZ, *of Freedom township, for License to keep a Public House in said Township—an old stand.*

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Freedom township, in said county of Adams, being well acquainted with NICHOLAS MORITZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Jacob Myers,	David Roth,
Joseph Hoffman,	Abraham Roth,
Charles Shaner,	Henry Woolf,
Joshua Brown,	Henry Linn,
Abraham Waybright,	Jacob F. Linn,
Jacob Brown,	Mich'l M'Faddin.
Noah Brown,	

Jan. 15. 3t

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscriber has this day associated with himself his two sons, JAMES F. and HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK, in the mercantile business, which will be hereafter conducted under the firm of

S. Fahnestock & Sons.

I hereby tender my thanks to the public generally for the liberal encouragement extended towards me, and respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors to the new firm.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

☞ All persons indebted to me will please call and settle their accounts, as I must have my business closed without delay. S. F.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849.

THE undersigned hereby inform the public that they have the

Largest and Best Selected Stock of GOODS in the County,

and hope by selling cheap, and attending to business, to have a continuance of the public favor.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1849. tf

NEW GOODS AT THE OLD STAND.

George Arnold

HAS just returned from Philadelphia with a large stock of FRESH GOODS—among which are

Cloths, Cassinetts, Jeans,
CORDS & FLANNELS (very cheap)
Plaid, Striped, & Plain Alpacas,
CASHMERES, MUSLIN DE LAINES,
Plaid, Striped and Plain Cloths, Cashmeres, &c. for Ladies' Cloaks,
English & French Merinoes, Paramatta Cloths, &c.

Lots of CALICOES and GINGHAMS, the best yet offered for the price.

A large lot of DOMESTIC GOODS and CARPETING, very cheap; also a large stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

all of which will be sold as cheap as they can be obtained at any other establishment.

We do not throw out a few leading articles at cost, as a bait, calculating to make up on something else. But our prices are uniform, and we make no misrepresentations knowingly, in reference to the kind or quality of the goods we sell. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

P. S.—A few STOVES remaining on hand—very cheap.

Dec. 11. tf

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,

TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of

Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THIS PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and "examine the goods," assured that it will be to their advantage.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30. tf

INK! INK! INK!

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of HARRISON'S

Columbian Inks,

to which he invites the attention of purchasers. They are put up in 1 ounce, 2 ounce, 4 ounce, 8 ounce, and 1 pint bottles, each containing the *full quantity*, indicated by the label.—They are warranted not to mould under any circumstances in any climate.

BLACK INK.

This Ink flows freely, and has a fine gloss.

BLUE INK.

This Ink possesses the properties of great brilliancy and beauty, of color and fluidity, and, unlike other blue inks, is not liable to deposit its color.

RED INK.

This Ink has a brilliant crimson Red, and improves in brightness on the paper.

For permanence of color, these inks fully equal, if not surpass all others; for when the color is once set on the paper, it will remain unchanged for ages. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

KELLER KURTZ.

Also by Jacob Martin, Oxford, Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown, Dr. Kauffman, Petersburg, J. Brinkerhoff, Millerstown, Henry Schriver, Littlestown, John Burkholder, Bendersville.

Dec. 4. tf

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, *Sign of the Indian King*, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins
RUMS, WHISKEYS,
CORDIALS AND BITTERS
of all qualities and prices.

☞ M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23. tf

SALT! SALT!

JUST received, COARSE and FINE SALT, N. E. SPERM CANDLES, at 16 cents a pound; Winter-strained LARD OIL—a superior article; Best English CHEESE—and a general assortment of articles in the Dry Goods and Grocery line, for sale at the smallest advance at

STEVENSON'S.

Dec. 18. tf

APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER.

July 3. tf

COACH, HOUSE, SIGN & CLOTH PAINTING.

THE subscriber has REMOVED his shop to the Old Stand, on Washington street, between Chambersburg and Middle streets, formerly known as "Weaver's Paint Shop," where he has always on hand

Canvass for Carriages,

as cheap as can be had in the City. He has also

Carriages, Buggies, & Jersey Wagons,

which he will sell low. ☞ All kinds of repairing done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

☞ All Kinds of Country Produce taken for Repairing.

J. G. FREY.

Jan. 8. tf

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, *STOVES* of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATHAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES,

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters, the renowned Seyler Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Witherow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ALSO OPENED A

BOOT & SHOE SHOP,

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.—☞ Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

☞ Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Mar. tf

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS

OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY,

such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c., &c. ALSO,

SPECTACLES,

and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31. tf

Its Works Praise it.

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic,) stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old sores, bruises, cuts and sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.

Boatmen, Livery men, Farmers, and all who use horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for collar galls, scratches, kicks, &c. &c. &c., on their animals.

Piles Cured!—For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

Burns and Scalds Cured.—Thousands of cases of burns and scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

Violent Bruises Cured.—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing bruises, have been offered the proprietors. All persons should try it.

Scald Head Cured.—Sores or cases of scald head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment—Try it—it seldom fails.

Salt Rheum Cured.—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It was never known to fail.

Chapped Hands can be Cured.—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of chapped hands. Scores of Persons will state this.

Sore Lips Cured.—For the cure of sore lips there was never any thing made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is a sure cure for them.—Try it.

It is a scientific compound, warranted not to contain any preparation of Mercury.

☞ For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
General Agent, Gettysburg; and

S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Sherrestown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickley, Mummasburg; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville, John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7. 1y

NOTE BOOKS.—50 copies of Walker's Southern Harmony just received, which will be sold to country merchants or private individuals, at a small advance upon cost, at the Bookstore of KELLER KURTZ.

SILVER AND GERMAN SILVER PENCILS, VIOLIN STRINGS, &c., of best quality, can always be had at the Fancy Store of C. WEAVER.

GOOD AND CHEAP

IS OUR MOTTO.

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore-street, opposite Winebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash, Work, and Candle-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

☞ All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

They also wish the people to bear in mind that they have recently had constructed, for their own especial use,

A SPLENDID HEARSE,

which they will use whenever desired to do so.

The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH,
DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24. 1y

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors respectfully informs the public that he continues the *COACH MAKING BUSINESS*, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. ☞ Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20. tf

Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between *PHILADELPHIA AND YORK*, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandize generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

☞ All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, *Agent.*

Warehouse in York, at Rail-Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20. tf

Sickness in Children.

AND the suffering which they undergo from "worms," often tend to a fatal termination, while the cause is never suspected. Offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding the teeth during sleep, starting in sleep with fright and screaming, troublesome cough, and feverishness, are among some of the prominent symptoms of the presence of Worms. A timely use of

Sherman's Worm Lozenges

will immediately remove all these unpleasant symptoms, and restore to perfect health. Sister Ignatius, Superior of the Catholic Hall Orphan Asylum, has added her testimony in their favor, to the thousands which have gone before. She states that there are over 100 children in the Asylum, and that they have been in the habit of using Sherman's Lozenges, and she has always found them to be attended with the most beneficial effects. They have been proved to be infallible in over 400,000 cases.

CONSUMPTION,

Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest may be cured. Rev. Darius Anthony was very low from Consumption, Jonathan Howarth, the celebrated Temperance lecturer, was reduced to the verge of the grave by raising blood. Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of New York, the Rev. Mr. De Forrest, Evangelist, in the western part of this State, Rev. Sebastian Streeter, of Boston, the wife of Erasmus Dibble, Esq. in Moravia, and hundreds of others, have been relieved and cured by a proper use of

Sherman's Cough Lozenges,

and no medicine has ever been offered to the public which has been more effectual in the relief of those diseases, or which can be recommended with more confidence. They allay all itching, render the cough easy, promote expectoration, remove the cause, and produce the most happy and lasting effects.

HEADACHE,

Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Sour sickness, Despondency, Faintness, Cholic, Spasms, Cramps of the Stomach, Summer or Bowel complaints, also all the distressing symptoms arising from free living, or a night of dissipation, are quickly and immediately removed by using

Sherman's Camphor Lozenges.

They act speedily and relieve in a very short space of time, giving tone and vigor to the system, and enable a person using them to undergo great mental or bodily fatigue.

RHEUMATISM,

Weak Back, pain and weakness in the Breast, Back, Limbs, and other parts of the body, are speedily and effectually relieved by SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, which costs only 12½ cts. and is within the reach of all. So great has become the reputation of this article, that one million will not begin to supply the annual demand. It is acknowledged to be the best strengthening plaster in the world.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

Dr. Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster has his name with directions printed on the back of the plaster, and a fac simile of the Doctor's written name under the directions.

Price 25 cents per box.

☞ For sale by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,
GENERAL AGENT, GETTYSBURG; and

S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M'Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkerhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Knightsville; Peter Mickley, Mummasburg; J. F. Lower, Arendtsville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills, J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7. 1y

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by

C. WEAVER.

NOTICE.

Estate of Martin Carbaugh, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of MARTIN CARBAUGH, of Franklin township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said estate, to present them for settlement without delay; and all persons indebted to said deceased, are hereby requested to call and make immediate payment.

F. G. HOFFMAN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 22. 6t

REMOVAL.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

DENTIST.

HAS removed his Office to the building opposite the Lutheran Church in Chambersburg street, two doors east of Mr. Middlecoff's Store, where those wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.

Dr. C. N. Berluchy	Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D.
" D. Horner,	" C. P. Krauth, D. D.
" C. A. Cowgill,	" Prof. M. Jacobs,
" D. Gilbert,	" " H. L. Baugher,
	" " W. M. Reynolds.

Gettysburg, July 3. tf

PAY UP.

IN consequence of the loss sustained by recent fire, in connection with other demands against the subscriber, he is compelled to call upon those indebted to him for assistance. All persons, therefore, knowing themselves to be indebted to me by note or book account, will be expected to call and settle the same without delay; otherwise they will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection.

☞ Those who have engaged to furnish WOOD on account, are desired to do so immediately. If not delivered soon, the Cash will be required.

THOMAS WARREN.

Dec. 4. tf

Shepherd's Sarsaparilla

IS a compound preparation, for the cure of Diseases of the Blood, Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, &c. &c.—There being 32 doses in a bottle, which costs only 75 cents, it is the cheapest and best medicine now in use. Most of the Cough preparations cost from fifty cents to one dollar per bottle, and contain only from 10 to 15 doses.—This Sarsaparilla is effectual in its operation, and does not vomit or purge. Shepherd's Cough Candy, for Coughs, Colds, &c. Price 12½ cents per package. For sale by the Proprietors Agent,

KELLER KURTZ.

May 1. 1y

LAW NOTICE.

James G. Reed,

LATELY from Pittsburg, designs making Gettysburg his permanent place of residence, and to pursue there the practice of the Law. He has made arrangements with his father, JOHN REED, Esq., of Carlisle, to have his aid and assistance in all such cases as may require it. He will be found at all times at his Office, on the south side of the Public Square, two doors west of the "Sentinel" office.

April 10. tf

D. M'CONAUGHY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

☞ D. M'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR
For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

WM. B. M'CLELLAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. M'Clellan, Esq.

Dec. 23. tf

ICE CREAM.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3. tf

PICTORIAL BROTHER JONATHAN at KURTZ'S Bookstore, only 12½ cents, or to clubs of Ten $1.00. ☞ Send in your orders early.

Dec. 18.

LADIES!

The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town, are to be found at STEVENSON'S. Go and see them.

ALMANACS for 1849—12 different styles—sold by the gross, hundred, dozen, or single copy, at the Bookstore of

KELLER KURTZ.

Dec. 18.

HANDBILLS, BLANKS,

And Printing of every description,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at this Office.

CALIFORNIA GOLD!

DISCOVERED BY

Signor D'Alvear's Goldometer!

THE GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!

Or Secret Art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches.

THE first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called

The Goldometer, or Gold Seeker's Guide!

Signor D'Alvear has just arrived at New York, from the Gold regions of California, by way of Panama, Chagres and New Orleans, bringing with him a very large quantity of Gold ore, valued at nearly one million of Dollars, which he collected there, long before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the residents of California generally.

History of the Discovery.

Signor D'Alvear went out to California nearly two years ago, in consequence of certain information which he had received of the geological character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there, upon careful investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also, by his confidence in the powers of a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, called the "Goldometer," by whose aid he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Placers," if any such existed. Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching California, he struck upon one of the richest gold mines in that country, upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento River, in a gorge of hills extremely rocky and difficult of access, and seldom visited by the native Californians. Disguising his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting often more than $3,000 worth of gold in a single day, which he concealed in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until after the discovery of gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "gold placer," the richest in all California, was beset with greedy adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, Signor D'Alvear sold his instrument, the Goldometer, a very imperfect one, for $3,000. The person who purchased it confidently expected to make a handsome fortune, by simply finding "gold placers," and selling the right of digging to the gold workers.

Manufacture of the Goldometer, and Publication of the Guide.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen, has commenced the manufacture of his Magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, which he now offers for sale in the U. States, at the remarkable low price of THREE DOLLARS each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from the ancient and modern sciences, on the ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD! Silver, Platinum, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other Mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

Gold Seeker's Guide!

This new work, and the Goldometer, are both ready for sale.

The Goldometer is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet,) and will retain its power of pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide any person may use the instrument at once with perfect success.

Farmers and Land Owners.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the U. States, who have reason to suspect the existence of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

Adventurers to California.

Persons going to California cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments, which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again, but will be of inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

Testimonials.

Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery this very week, of fresh veins of Gold in Virginia, and Beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by its use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument, and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind, induces him to dispose of it at the low price for which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the present:

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, Dec. 21, 1848.

The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor Jose D'Alvear's newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, *Chemist.*
L. S. TIERMANN, *Magnet. Ins. Maker.*
G. S. DANA, *Geologist.*

LOS ANGELOS, California, Aug. 1848.

This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor Jose D'Alvear was the first discoverer of the Gold deposites of California, and that this discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument called the GOLDOMETER, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, in places where no indications of that substance appeared upon the surface of the earth.

T. W. SHERMAN, *Lieut. 3d Art. U. S. A.*

No Agents.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding faithful agents, and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, or instrument will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

☞ *Beware of all imitations* of this instrument which may hereafter appear, as the secret of imparting the Gold Detecting power is known to no person whatever, except the original inventor.

☞ The GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE, will both be sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and therefore, not subject to inspection by Postmasters, for the sum of THREE DOLLARS, sent post paid to SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR, Box 2713, New York city. The Instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper—so that the charge by mail or express, will be very small to any part of the U. States. The price of the Gold Seeker's Guide alone is $1, sent as above. Address,

SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR,
Box 2713 New York City.

☞ OFFICE for the sale of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE and GOLDOMETER, No. 38 CENTRE ST., New York City, where visiters may see several casks of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacramento Mines, and also witness the operation of the GOLDOMETER, when held within the magnetic influence of the precious metal, and the unerring manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metallic substances.

Jan. 22.

Congress.

IN THE SENATE—JAN. 22.

Mr. Dix presented a series of resolutions which had passed the Legislature of the State of New York, instructing her Senators, and recommending her Representatives in Congress, to vote against the extension of slavery to the new Territories—against the boundary line claimed by the State of Texas—and against slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Dix moved that these resolutions be laid on the table. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Rusk, of Texas, moved to have the resolutions printed, as, when printed, an opportunity would be afforded Senators to discuss their merits. He denounced them in unmeasured terms, as being of a disgraceful and disorganizing character.

Mr. Yulee followed, declaring that the resolutions were an insult to the fifteen slave-holding States of the Union, and were unworthy of a moment's consideration at the hands of the Senate.

Mr. Dickinson vindicated the resolutions. The public mind throughout the country was divided on the three questions embraced in these resolutions; and it was not only a right, but a duty, on the part of the different State Legislatures to give their views on exciting measures, which must sooner or later be settled, and settled definitely. New York, as a sovereign State, had a right to be heard, and respectfully heard, on all national questions, and he was, therefore, at a loss to understand how the resolutions in question could be stigmatized as insulting to any portion of the confederacy.

Mr. Foote was opposed to the sentiments and principles embodied in the resolutions, but still he should vote for their printing. The subject matter of the resolutions was to him exceedingly objectionable, but there was a courtesy usually extended to State Legislatures, which, he thought, should not be lost sight of.

Mr. Dix replied at length, defending the resolutions with great animation and ability. In the course of his remarks he attempted to show that the Legislature of New York had not transcended its legitimate duties in adopting the resolutions which had given so much offence to certain Senators—and that the questions treated of in them were as legitimate subjects for legislative consideration and instruction as banking, impost duties, etc. The South, in his opinion, were over sensitive, if resolutions on grave national questions, and couched in firm, but respectful language, could be construed into an insult.

Mr. Yulee reiterated the charge which he had made, that the resolutions were a gratuitous and wanton insult to the fifteen slaveholding States. The spirit of aggression which had been manifested to the South, he said, should be met, and met manfully, at the threshhold, and indignantly repelled. To pause—to hesitate—was not only contemptible in itself, but it was a suicidal policy. The Union—once our boast and pride—was tottering to its base from the repeated and unchecked blows and assaults of a band of reckless Northern fanatics, who hesitated not to light up the fires of civil discord—to arm brother against brother—so that their vile ends might be accomplished. He would, under these circumstances, vote against the printing.

Mr. Jefferson Davis freely and unhesitatingly endorsed the charge of insult preferred by the Senator from Florida. The resolutions, in his opinion, were not only of an insulting character, but the statements contained in them were false, and he was prepared to prove them false. Honest differences of opinion he could tolerate; but to give countenance, and even encouragement, to falsehood, he never would consent to. He entertained a respect for New York just in proportion as she respected herself. He was opposed to printing the resolutions.

Mr. Turney said he was opposed to giving circulation to vile attacks, and still viler slanders, against the institutions of his State, and he would therefore vote against the printing.

Messrs. King, Butler, Berrien and Douglass spoke in favor of printing—it was not only an act of ordinary courtesy, but it was both customary and due to a sovereign State.

Mr. Downes, of Louisiana, made a characteristic speech against printing, full of vehemence and fire, and garnished with the most grotesque gesticulation. He conceived the Union to be in the most imminent danger of dissolution.—The South could not, and would not, endure much longer the grievances which she had been suffering for so many years. The period for action had nearly arrived. He had been repeatedly asked what rights the South had been deprived of? He would reply; the right to reclaim fugitive slaves. This constitutional provision had become a dead letter in most if not all the free States.—This was one only of the many grievances which the South had been compelled to submit to without redress, or the hope of redress.

Mr. Butler spoke at length, upholding the peculiar doctrines of the South in regard to slavery.

Messrs. Niles, Felch and Baldwin followed on the opposite side, attempting to show that no just rights had been withheld from the South. They said that the courts in the North were open to Southern citizens to prosecute their rights in regard to fugitive slaves. The Governors of Northern States and their functionaries, afford all due facilities for the capture of fugitive slaves.

The question being taken on the motion to print, the vote stood yeas 45, nays 10.

A SINKING FUND.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20.

Mr. Henry S. Evans, of Chester, on Thursday last, introduced to the notice of the House a bill of a most important financial character. It provides for the abolition of militia trainings and the extinction of the State debt. This bill, if available to accomplish the end proposed, is worthy of the careful scrutiny and fostering care of every one who desires to see the public burthens liquidated. The object of the bill is to release the State from the militia musterings, which in point of fact are a heavy loss to the Commonwealth, 250,000 able bodied citizens being subjected to a loss of two days annually in mustering—and to substitute in lieu thereof a small tax of 50 cents.—This tax is estimated to amount to $50,000 per annum. This is to be appropriated as the first item of the sinking fund. The second item provided for, is the discount now allowed to tax payers, for prompt payment of State taxes, and prompt payment is enforced by the sixth section. This saving would create an additional fund of $10,000. The saving by the reduction of the per centage for collection of the State taxes is estimated at $10,000, and constitutes the third item of the sinking fund—making in all about $110,000.

The important features of this project are as follows:—1st, it imposes no new taxes, unless the substitution of a small tax in lieu of military trainings, which cannot justly be regarded as such, be so considered; 2d, it economizes the collection of State taxes; 3d, it enforces the prompt payment of taxes, by imposing 5 per cent. upon such as neglect to pay at the time appointed; 4th, the fund thus constituted will amount annually to the sum of $140,000, besides the interest annually accruing upon the State loans purchased by the fund, and which interest is to be added to the fund, to be appropriated to the same purpose; 5th, this fund will increase at compound interest, in such a ratio that, in the space of about 55 years, it would entirely extinguish the State debt. The power of the fund so created can only be properly appreciated, when it is considered that it would require the appropriation of $500,000 annually for a period of eighty years to accomplish the payment of the State debt. Another feature worth considering, in connection with the consideration of this bill, is the fact that the taxes of the people would be paid with more cheerfulness when any prospect shall be afforded of a sinking fund. It would also put the State credit on a solid basis, and bring up the State stocks to par in a few years.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

HARRISBURG, January 22.

We had something of a scene this morning in the Senate chamber. The order of reading bills in place had been reached, and that operation was very quietly progressing, when suddenly a tremendous explosion was heard, accompanied with the rattling of broken glass, and creating the impression that a cannon had been fired through the window of the chamber. Some consternation was produced for a moment, and I won't venture to assert that some of the Senators didn't dodge the anticipated shower of grape shot. Upon looking round, however, it was ascertained that there were no killed or wounded, and no traces of grape shot or ball. An inquiry was immediately instituted into the cause of the explosion, and it was discovered that "villainous salt petre" had nothing to do with it. It appeared that the venerable Senator from York was in the habit, during the cold weather, of using a small foot stove made of crockery ware, and filled with warm water for the purpose of keeping his feet comfortable. The aforesaid utensil had been placed upon the hearth in close proximity to a blazing fire, in order that the water might be sufficiently heated. It had been left there rather too long, and a considerable quantity of steam being generated, it very naturally made its escape by blowing the stove to atoms. The cause of the mischief being discovered, the Senate resumed its usual calmness, and the business of the morning proceeded.

The Meeting between Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.

The New Orleans Delta has the details of the first meeting of General Taylor and Mr. Clay. They met on board the steamer Princess, and while at dinner the General recognized Mr. Clay, without the latter knowing him.

After the first salutation, Mr. Clay remarked: "Why, General, you have grown out of my recollection." "You can never grow out of mine," replied General Taylor. Mr. Clay then congratulated him on his election to the Presidency, and hoped that his administration would be as successful as his military career had been. The General thanked him and said, "I am not President yet." The interview was most social throughout. Mr. Clay appears to have recovered his health.

A Large Family.—The Thibordeaux Minerva says that in the Parish of Assumption, Louisiana, a few miles above that place, there is a family of 25 children—23 boys and 2 girls—all the legitimate offspring of the same parents, the oldest of whom is now 45 years of age, and both enjoying the best health. Can any other beat this?

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE GOLD REGIONS—LETTERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Union of this morning publishes letters from Lieut. Larkin, received at the State Department, and dated Monterey, Nov. 16th. He states that the gold is increasing in size and quality daily. Lieut. Larkin further states that he has examined several pieces of the precious metal weighing from one to two pounds each, and has heard of several lumps being found weighing sixteen pounds each, and one lump that weighed twenty-five pounds. Many men who were, comparatively speaking, beggars last June, are now worth twenty thousand dollars, accumulated by digging and trading with the Indians. One hundred dollars is considered an ordinary day's work.

From July to October, nearly one half of the diggers were sick with fevers, though there had not been many deaths. The Indians trade an ounce of gold dust for a common calico shirt. Others sell it at ten dollars per ounce for specie.—The gold region is known to extend three hundred miles, and the probability is that it extends to the distance of one thousand miles.

A letter from Commodore Jones states that things are in a deplorable condition. Anarchy prevails. Even his officers are disposed to desert for the gold regions. Several petty officers and seamen have already deserted his ship. He says that the Indians are selling gold dust at fifty cents per ounce.

A number of vessels that have arrived lately have been deserted by captains, cooks, and all hands. The captain of the ship Isaac Walton, offered discharged soldiers fifty dollars per month to go to Callao, but they refused to accept. The captain was finally supplied by government sailors. All the United States vessels at San Francisco and Monterey are short of hands. The U. S. ship of the line Ohio is one hundred and fifty hands short, and sailors continue to desert at every opportunity.

The populations of Oregon and the Sandwich Islands are rapidly pouring into California.

Nearly all the soldiers, and some of the officers of the 3d Artillery have deserted and set out for the gold regions.

Provisions are scarce, and almost any price is paid for them in the currency of the country—gold dust.

Board cannot be obtained for less than four dollars per day. Washing is six dollars per dozen.

Merchant's clerks get from two to three thousand dollars per annum.

RAFFLING FOR A WOMAN.

We have heard of raffling for turkies and geese, as well as for watches, &c., but in New York they raffle sometimes, it seems, for *women*. We learn from the N. Y. Sun, that a young girl, residing in the upper part of the city, was not long since desperately attacked with gold fever. The Sacramento and its precious sands were ever before her mind, but though handsome, and of unblemished reputation, she was entirely without the means of accomplishing her wishes. Days passed, and yet she seemed no nearer securing a passage to California than at first. Fortunately, at last she became acquainted with a party of young men, who were going out on board one of the vessels bound for San Francisco. They wished a cook, and at once agreed to raffle for her. The amount paid for chances was to be given to her, and the fortunate fellow who won was to marry her, before leaving the city. If she did not fancy the person on whom the lot fell, then she was to pay her own passage out, and under the protection of the whole party, was to cook and wash for them. The money was accordingly paid, and the girl raffled for. There was one person whom she hoped would win, but the fates were against her choice.—A little shoemaker won her. The girl would not marry him, but true to her promise, she wrote a farewell letter to her friends in Connecticut, and then took passage with her comrade adventurers.

Career of Crime.—Some time in September last, a man named Stephen Putnam was released from the Auburn State Prison, after serving out a term of five years' imprisonment, which had succeeded a previous term of two years, with an intermission of but three months of liberty between the two. On his way from Auburn to Syracuse, in September, he committed a theft and was sent to the Cayuga county jail for 30 days.—After satisfying this penalty he returned to Syracuse, and was there convicted of grand larceny. But escaping from custody, he took passage on a canal boat, coming to this city. Before arriving here, however, he stole the Captain's gold watch and escaped with it. A few days after this, he offered to sell to the Sheriff an axe; and it being suspected that he had stolen it, he was taken to the police office, where he was recognized as the person described by the Captain as having stolen his watch. He was convicted of both thefts, and sent to jail, and at the sitting of the County Court, was sentenced to confinement in the Auburn Prison for the term of nine years and four months. Truly a career of unmitigated wickedness! His prompt arrest and conviction for his smallest and greatest crimes exemplifies the proverb, that the "way of the transgressor is hard."—*Rochester Democrat.*

Quarter Eagles have been already coined at our Mint in Philadelphia from California ore, with the letters "Cal." over the head of the eagle.

THE MORMONS.

It is said that a large body of this sect, who resided in Nauvoo and parts adjacent, emigrated to the basin of the Great Salt Lake, but many of the poorer classes were unable to make the journey to that distant settlement, and stopped at various points on the way, to save themselves from starvation. One portion stopped at Garden Grove, about 100 miles from Nauvoo, another at Mount Pisgah, 40 miles further west, and yet a larger portion made a settlement on the Missouri River, near Council Bluffs.—Altogether the numbers in Iowa, and the wilderness beyond that State, are computed at nearly 15,000 souls, and all suffering more or less from the lack of necessary clothing, provisions, medicine, &c. Their condition is pitiable in the extreme. The Rev. Mr. Dana, one of the number from Mount Pisgah, is now at Cleveland, collecting donations, especially for the enfeebled, the women and children.

The amount of suffering which a human being can bear, appears to have reached its maximum in the case of Mr. Richard Mosher, of Stanfordville, Dutchess county, N. Y. A correspondent who recently visited him, informs us that he had been confined to his bed for twenty-five years. During the first year after his attack, his knees were dislocated and ossified, and subsequently other joints in his lower limbs were drawn asunder and ossified. Two years after these disastrous afflictions, his pains became less acute, and being naturally industrious and ingenious, he commenced making shoes, whips, and such other articles as he could, lying in bed. He thus helped to maintain himself, and for eleven years he continued to work until his arms were dislocated and became ossified.

For the last eleven years he has been unable to help himself in the least. His jaws were set some years since, and his teeth broken out, that food might be placed in his mouth. The only joints which he is now able to move, are the extremes of his index fingers and one or two joints in his toes.

A Jewel of a Woman.—The editor of a Philadelphia paper takes notice of a lady at a late concert in that city, who had nineteen rings upon her fingers, and thirteen bracelets of different descriptions upon her arms, which were bare to the shoulder and very handsome. Her hands were small, white and beautiful. Some of the rings contained diamonds of large size, and whenever she moved it appeared to be a blaze of light. This gaily decked lady was a subject of admiration to some, of envy to others, and pity to a few. Her fan was expensive, and secured to her wrist by a heavy gold chain. She wore ear-rings, and a breast-pin. Altogether she presented the appearance of a walking jewelry store, and so he regarded her as the most valuable woman, literally speaking, that he had ever seen.

Lansing, Capital of Michigan.—This city of the woods is only an illustration of what can be done when enterprise has an impetus to go ahead.—In this village of two years growth, there are now more than three hundred buildings, including four large hotels, either of which would be an ornament to the City of the Straits. The State House is very large and handsome, in the centre of a large enclosure, overlooking the town, being upon an eminence of forty or fifty feet above the surface of the water in Grand river. There are two steam saw mills, two saw mills which are propelled by water, one flouring mill, and various other kinds of machinery propelled by water, which we have not yet had time to examine into particularly.—*Michigan State Journal.*

Patent Safety Bridle.—Mr. H. Seitz, of Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa., is the inventor of a very ingenious Bridle for which letters patent were recently granted, whereby it is impossible for the most spirited horse to kick or run away, and perfectly safe for a lady to drive or ride. The principle on which it is constructed is to hold the horse by the application of a pulley around which the reins are made to pass at the side of the horse's mouth, which enables the rider to exert a great deal of lever power to control the mouth of the animal, to check him at any moment.

A Book Thief.—The N. Y. Recorder gives an account of a young Baptist minister, from the South, in the way of stealing books in New York. It seems his plan was, to visit different booksellers, make some purchases, and steal as many books as he could conveniently carry off. On being charged with the crime, he admitted the charge, and pleaded a monomania for book stealing, saying he never stole any thing else.

The Number.—The N. Y. Herald has taken the trouble to gather the statistics of the California emigration. It says that the whole number of emigrants who have left our ports thus far is 2212, of which number 510 go by the way of Chagres, and 1552 via Cape Horn.—Since then, at least 200 more have started "on their winding way."

"What, Mr. Speaker, what shall I say to my constituents?" exclaimed a wrathful member of Congress, on the passage of a bill, to which he was utterly opposed. "What shall I say?" he repeated, but found it impossible to get beyond the interrogatory.

"Tell them," replied the waggish Speaker, "that you tried to make a speech, but couldn't."

THE CENSUS OF 1850.

It is estimated in some quarters that the population of the United States, in 1850, will amount to twenty-two millions and a half, and some even carry their estimates as high as twenty-five millions. The latter is, no doubt, excessive.

A new apportionment, as the basis of Congressional representation, will be necessary. The present ratio is one representative for every 70,680. The ratio under the next census will probably be one hundred thousand, with an allowance of an additional representative for a large fraction—say fifty thousand.

With a population of twenty-two and a half millions, the number of representatives, upon the ratio of one hundred thousand, would be two hundred and eleven; at present it is two hundred and thirty. The slave-holding States have now ninety representatives; the non-slaveholding, one hundred and forty.—The apportionment of 1850 will give to the former seventy-eight—to the latter, one hundred and thirty-three. The representation of the slaveholding States will undergo a diminution of 12; the non-slaveholding will lose seven.

The diminution of representatives from the Eastern States will be from thirty-one to twenty-five; in the Middle States, from sixty-four to fifty-eight. The increase in the Western non-slaveholding States will be from forty-five to fifty; the diminution in the Southern States will be from ninety to seventy-eight.

These calculations are based upon the assumption that the increase of population up to 1850 will proceed, in the different States, according to the progressive ratio of the preceding ten years.—Two tendencies, however, are so clearly established that, let the increase of population take place in what ratio it may, nothing is likely to set them aside. One of these tendencies is the rapidly growing ascendency of the non-slaveholding States in population and wealth; the other is the steady progress of political power towards the heart of the great West. No event within the limits of possible contingencies is likely to arrest either of these tendencies, or to defeat their final consummation.—*Balt. Amer.*

Russian and American Gold.—The amount of gold which Russia derives annually from her Siberian mines, is estimated at four millions sterling, or nearly twenty millions of dollars. It has been only within a few years that such a large amount has been produced. Ten years ago the annual product of the Russian mines was not one fourth of their present yield.

Gold constituting the standard currency of England, the British Parliament, having its attention called to the very considerable accessions made every year from Russia to the gold in circulation, instituted some inquiries as to the effect which such an influx of that metal may have upon the value of gold as compared with silver, and also upon prices as measured in gold. The discovery of the gold mines of California, which promise an unprecedented addition to the world's stock of golden coin, must impart an increased interest to these inquiries of the British Parliament, and greatly enlarge the field of investigation.

The present period, in respect to the currency and the precious metals, bears a marked analogy to the era of the discovery of America which disclosed to the world the rich mines of Mexico and Peru. A new continent, indeed, has not been discovered; but a new current of gold has been let in, to rush through all the channels of commerce, and to change the relations of prices and commodities. The political economists in England who have speculated on the subject, seem to be of the opinion that the most decided change likely to be effected by the new accessions of gold, will be that of the relative value of gold and silver. There are no rich silver mines recently discovered to compensate for the recent increase of gold.—*Ib.*

A Female of Spirit.—A young man from a town in the north-eastern section of the State became afflicted with the prevailing mania, and took passage for California in a brig now fitting out from this port. His young wife, on hearing of his determination, immediately declared that she would accompany him and share his fortune, be it good or evil. Expostulation was useless, and as a last resource the husband determined to take her to Boston, show her the limited accomodations on ship-board, and explain to her the various inconveniences she would be obliged to endure. She was accordingly taken on board the vessel and duly escorted through every part. The lady was perfectly delighted with every thing about the vessel, and declared with true woman's spirit, that if the voyage was perilous her husband should not undertake it without a friend and companion to share his dangers and soften his discomforts. The husband finally decided to yield the point, and engaged a passage for his wife. The agents of the vessel are doing every thing which lies in their power to make her situation as comfortable as possible during the long voyage.—*Boston Journal.*

Mysterious Fatality.—Mr. Colton M. Thrall, of Brown Township, Delaware Co. Ohio, on the 4th inst. fell from his wagon and broke his neck, being the *fourth* brother who in the maturity of years, has met a violent death; the first in chopping a tree, in the early settlement of the town of Granville; the second from the kick of a horse upon the threshing floor; the third from a premature explosion of a blast in a stone quarry; and fourthly himself.

The recent Postal Treaty negotiated with the British Government by Mr. Bancroft, and which was promptly ratified by our Senate, is a great achievement, and a prodigious forward stride in the cause of civilization. The provisions are as simple as the nature of the case would permit, and the terms as liberal as possible. The treaty virtually obliterates all nationality. So far as the post is concerned, Great Britain and the United States constitute but one nation.—From any part of the United States—from Oregon or San Francisco, from Minesota or Nebraska—a letter may be sent to any part of England with as much certainty of its delivery as if it were directed to a town in an adjoining State; and this too at a rate one cent less than that which was once charged for carrying a letter from Washington to New Orleans. The writer, moreover, may, if he please, pay the postage, so that the letter shall reach his correspondent free of all charge.

Such facilities given to correspondence will impart a tremendous impulse to the business between the two countries, and lead to an intimacy of commercial connexion such as never existed before between any two nations. Its effect was seen immediately, in the immense letter and newspaper mail which was taken out by the steamer Europa on the 10th instant.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Best Time for Cutting Timber.—It has been proved by repeated experiments, made by different persons, in different sections of the United States, that the timber from trees cut in the months of May or June, when the tree is most full of sap, lasts much longer than that cut in December, January, or February. This is vouched for by the best authorities. In some cases, timber of the same kind (oak cut in May) lasted twice as long, with the same exposure, as that cut in February. This is an important fact, and well worth remembering.

Fugitive Slaves.—The fugitive slave question is just now under discussion in the N. Y. Senate—a bill being proposed imposing a fine of 1000 dollars on any citizen or public officer in the State who shall attempt, or assist in attempting, to arrest a runaway slave.

Thomas J. Lacy, a prominent member of the Bar at New Orleans, died from an attack of cholera on the 11th instant. He was a native of North Carolina, whence he emigrated to Kentucky, and thence to Arkansas, where he served for some time as a Justice of the Supreme Court. He was in the 47th year of his age.

Mr. Westcott, of Florida, delivered a speech in the Senate, during its last session, which is now first published; it occupies, with its appendix, thirty-two columns and more of the Extra and Daily Globe. The speech is on the Territorial bill, which was discussed in the Senate last summer. Mr. Westcott begins by assuring the Senate that he shall avoid going into a *full* discussion of many of the questions arising upon the bill.—Hence the brevity of the speech.

Trade of the Valley of the Wabash.—A statement in the Lafayette (Indiana) Atlas shows the exports of Flour, Grain, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Bacon, Beef, and Tallow, the produce of that section, by the Canal and River, for the past year, to have amounted to the considerable sum of $3,328,500. The editor says that other articles have gone through the same channels sufficient to swell the amount to four millions of dollars.

All is not Gold that Glitters.—A distinguished chemist in New York lately assayed five different parcels of California gold, one of which proved to be pure gold, but the other four, supposed to be worth $80,000, turned out to be a mineral totally different from gold, and of no sort of value.

Want of Fresh Air.—The Hon. Horace Mann, in alluding to ill-ventilated school-houses, remarks as follows:

To put children on a short allowance of fresh air, is as foolish as it would have been for Noah, during the deluge, to have put his family on a short allowance of water. Since God has poured out an atmosphere fifty miles deep, it is enough to make a miser weep to see our children stinted in breath.

Wooden Covers to books are now fashionable. Thin boards are made by pressure to receive the most beautiful reliefs, which closely resemble wood carving. At present they are rather expensive, but they will soon be cheap enough.

Colored People in Philadelphia.—A recent census taken by the Society of Friends, gives the number of colored people in that city at 16,012: 6,896 being males and 9,146 females, not including domestics in families, the penitentiaries, alms-house, &c. which the Ledger estimates will swell the amount to between 20 and 23,000. From 1820 to 1840 the ratio of increase had diminished from 31,23 per cent: to 27.16 per cent. Between 1830 and 1840, the increase of whites was 37.50 per cent. The mobs of 1842, it is said, drove away many people of color. The value of real estate held by 315 colored people is estimated at $531,809, with incumbrances amounting to $130,442, besides $194,318 in personal property.

They have schools, 18 places of religious worship, &c., though it is stated that twelve hundred of their children are growing up in vice, without receiving the least education.

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